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STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD301344 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva July 30 TASS -- The extraordinary session of the Soviet-American Permanent Consultative Commission has closed here today. The commission was set up to promote the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty on the militation of ABM systems, agreements in the field of limitation of strategic offensive arms and also an agreement on measures to lessen the risk of outbreak of a nuclear war between the USSR and the USA.

In the course of the session, the attention of the American side was drawn to the extremely dangerous consequences of the refusal of the USA to observe the interim agreement (SALT-1) and the SALT-2 agreement and the need to take effective measures that would make it possible to halt the process of destruction of the contractual system to contain the nuclear weapons race.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. CW PRODUCTION, DEPLOYMENT

Reagan Sends Message to Congress

LD301112 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko

President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday sent a special message to Congress on the question of modernizing the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons.

The message said that the NATO Defence Planning Committee had approved the "force goal" for the production of binary munitions by the U.S., and that the administration, jointly with the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, had developed a plan under which U.S. binary chemical munitions could be deployed in Europe "under appropriate contingency plans". The message also said that the U.S. had "consulted" with other member nations of the North Atlantic alliance on this question.

Although the U.S. unilaterally broke off talks on banning chemical weapons, the President's message claimed that achieving a comprehensive and verifiable ban on all chemical weapons remained the administration's top priority, and that it was "earnestly seeking" to achieve this.

Explaining Reagan's message to Congress, a White House spokesman said that it referred to the binary munitions full-scale production of which would be started in 1988.

According to information, out here, Congress set aside 1.1 billion dollars for the production of chemical weapons in fiscal 1986. 124.5 million dollars out of the sum was earmarked for binary munitions production.

In pressing Congress into allocating more funds for the develpment and production of ever new types of chemical weapons, the administration claims that the existing stockpiles are "insufficient" and "outdated". According to press reports, however, more than 150,000 tons of toxic substances are stored on U.S. territory and 55,000 tons more are in Western Europe.

The American President's message was presented in such a way so as to show congressmen that all other NATO member countries fully agreed with the American programme of escalating the chemical weapons race.

Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, pointed out in a statement, released on Tuesday, that this did not correspond to the reality.

Fascell said that participants in the recent meeting of the NATO Council in Halifax, Canada, did not even examine the question of binary munitions. Moreover, they favoured the conclusion of a treaty banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

## NATO 'Unity' Scored

LD301329 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

Disturbing news is coming from Washington: President Ronald Reagan has sent a message to Congress on the production of binary chemical munitions, a new type of weapons of mass annihilation, in the United States. Earlier on, U.S. Congress, in stating its consent for the allocation of funds for the production of binary munitions, attached the condition that the other NATO member countries should not object to their deployment on their territory in "critical" situations.

The American President's message was presented in such a way so as to show congressmen that all the other NATO member countries fully agreed with the American programme of escalating the chemical weapons race.

Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, however, pointed out in a statement that this did not correspond to the reality. Fascell said that participants in the recent meeting of the NATO Council in Halifax, Canada, did not even examine the question of binary munitions. Moreover, they favoured the conclusion of a treaty banning and eliminating chemical weapons.

Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Greece and Luxembourg expressed their reservations and objections to the American plans during the meetings of NATO governing bodies, held in Evere, Belgium, in May. Iceland, which did not take part in the meetings, expressed its negative attitude to the U.S. plans through its permanent representative at NATO. There is an apparent discrepancy between that and Washington's references to alleged consensus.

Washington's decisions in favour of binary munitions are designed not only to preserve, but also to enhance the chemical threat to all of mankind. They contradict the aim of eliminating chemical weapons, cannot but seriously disrupt the process of coordinating the convention on banning such weapons currently under way at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. The U.S. Administration's actions directly contradict the Soviet-American accords reached at the summit meeting in Geneva, which expressed the aspiration towards a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of all their stockpiles, and stated the inadmissibility of the proliferation of such weapons.

The binary chemical munitions held out particulary dire consequences for Europe, saturated as it is with deadly weapons of all types and varieties. There is only one step from the beginning of binary weapons production in the U.S. to their actual deployment on the territories of West European NATO member countries.

Any assurances that the U.S. would deploy these weapons abroad only in "contingency" and with prior "agreement" of the host government, which would purportedly have "the right of veto", are designed to delude the public. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL reported in May, this year, that the American military already worked out detailed plans on the transportation of the new types of chemical weapons to Europe.

The decision to use them will be taken by the U.S. President, and the Europeans will have no right of veto on this question. The Soviet Union repeatedly denounced the plans of U.S. and NATO chemical rearmament, drawing the attention of the governments of the U.S. and other member nations of the North Atlantic alliance to the extreme danger of these plans for the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world, The USSR advanced concrete realistic proposals which make it possible to eliminate all chemical arsenals and the industrial base for their production by the turn of the century. People around the world should say "no" to binary and other chemical weapons. Reason should triumph over insanity.

Zholkver, Pravdin Comment

LD301933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary; from the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Pravdin]

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] Another dispatch from Washington says that an official White House spokesman has announced that President Reagan has sent Congress a report providing information on the decision to begin production of a new kind of chemical weapons: so-called binary weapons. I will ask political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to comment on this decision.

[Zholkver] To begin, I will note that the President's report, strictly speaking, does not contain any particular news. Last year the Pentagon unambiguously announced its intention to begin manufacturing binary weapons, so called because they are made up of two components that on impact form a deadly nerve-paralyzing compound. [passage omitted]

It is true that Congress set a condition: that U.S. NATO allies agree with these plans. Now the President informs the congressmen that such agreement has allegedly been obtained. True, this information is not, to put it mildly, accurate. At the last NATO Council session representatives of six countries -- Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Greece, Iceland and Luxembourg -- frankly stated that they reject plans for production of binary weapons and in any event will not permit the weapons' deployment [razmeshchaniye] on their territory. Other NATO countries, although not categorically, also failed to express a particular desire to become bridgeheads in a U.S. chemical war. However, it seems to me that the most important thing is not the breakdown of the voting in the NATO council where U.S. representatives, as you know, can twist their partners' arms, and use various methods of pressure to achieve the adoption of decisions favorable to Washington. What seems more significant to me is the very fact of Washington's open advocacy of the production of yet another, even more deadly, kind of weapon. [passage omitted]

Incidentally, in the elaboration of the relevant international convention material progress has been achieved of late, both at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and at bilateral meetings, for example, during the recent visit by the USSR minister of foreign affairs to London. And at the very moment when the world public, including in the U.S. itself, is widely discussing the prospects for curbing the arms race, the White House is preparing to start another spiral in this most dangerous race.

[Pravdin] How are we to explain Washington's position? I think one should look for the answer to that question first and foremost in the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Take, for example, appropriations for the production of the very same binary weapons.

Here, things are clearly not restricted only to $163 million. Senator Pryor, for example, believes the so-called big egg -- as the U.S. bomb for binary shells has been christened -- will swallow up, as he put it, $1.5 billion. That is the large sum that the U.S. chemical companies intend to get in their safes. It is these people, through their representatives both in the White House and in Congress, who are pushing ahead the plans for a further arms race, including in such a most dangerous field as chemical weapons.

## IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN ISSUES

PM301535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Editorial article: "A Ban on Nuclear Tests: Two Approaches to One Problem"]

[Text] The United Nations declared 1986 the International Year of Peace. The Soviet Union has marked it by advancing major peace initiatives. Their core is the program for the complete elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction everywhere by the year 2000. The implementation of this program would make it possible to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe, the threat of which was indicated yet again by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok. A ban on all nuclear explosions is envisaged as a priority step along the path of preventing this catastrophe. The Soviet Union backs up its proposals with concrete actions. For nearly a full year now, the USSR has not carried out nuclear explosions, observing the moratorium it imposed unilaterally -- as an example of goodwill for the other nuclear powers.

Meanwhile military nuclear programs in the United States are proceeding at full speed and are increasingly moving out of the sphere of the quantitative stockpiling of arms and into the sphere of their accelerated qualitative improvement. New types are developed with higher destrucitve potential on the basis of the wide use of scientific achievements for military purposes. Here, obviously, you cannot get by without nuclear tests. In the course of tests, the concepts for creating fundamentally new nuclear ammunition are also researched, and the foundations are laid for their subsequent design development [konstruktorskiye prorabotki]. Last, nuclear tests serve to test the reliability of models of ammunition already in the armory.

The continuation of nuclear tests objectively encourages the ambitions of the so-called "near nuclear" states, chiefly the strategic partners of the United States -- South Africa, Israel, and Pakistan. This does not help to strengthen the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and leads to the increase of regional contradictions and the undermining of general stability and security.

The time has come to radically resolve, once and for all, the question of a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban.

The USSR consistently seeks the resolution of this question. As early as 1955, it put before all states possessing atomic weapons the proposal to pledge to stop testing these weapons. In 1958, we unilaterally stopped our nuclear tests (the moratoruim lasted for about 6 months) and called upon the United States and Britain to take similar steps. The only response was the continuation of intensive nuclear explosions. Ultimately however, the Soviet Union's efforts played a decisive role in the conclusion of the 1963 Moscow Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water.

Some progress toward the ultimate goal -- the banning of nuclear explosions in all environments -- was achieved in 1974, when the USSR and the United States signed the Treaty on the Limitation of Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests, which imposed a ban on underground tests with a yield of over 150 kilotons. [paragraph continues]

The 1976 treaty also set limits on the yield of nuclear explosions carried out for peaceful, national economic purposes. Through the fault of the United States, both these treaties remain unratified to this day.

In 1975, the Soviet Union submitted for examination by the UN General Assembly the draft of a multilateral treaty on a general and complete nuclear weapon test ban. Two years later, under pressure from the world public, the United States was forced to hold talks with the Soviet Union with the aim of elaborating an agreement on this issue. Britain also joined the talks. Clear progress was achieved and the test of the treaty and a number of annexes to it were almost completely agreed. Questions of verification were for the most part resolved. The signing of the treaty, which was not detrimental to anyone's security, was on the tip of the pen, so to speak. But at the final stage, in late 1980, Washington broke off the talks. The subsequent years only confirmed the American side's lack of political will to resolve this urgent question. There is only one explanation for this -- the U.S. Administration's desire to wreck the established equilibrium in its own favor and secure military superiority.

The central component in the Pentagon's plans for nuclear tests is the perfecting [otrabotka] of "third-generation" nuclear weapons. Above all it is a question of prototypes of the x-ray laser triggered by a nuclear explosion. Along with perfecting these lasers, it is planned to carry out other tests to create nuclear microwave and accelator weapons and kinetic energy weapons. A number of American scientists from the Los Alamos nuclear laboratory have pointed out that the intensiveness of tests required for a "" "third-generation" weapon will increase considerably. In their view, whereas the creation of one type of nuclear ammunition of the first two generations -- atomic and hydrogen -- took an average of around 6 nuclear explosions, perfecting just one type of the far more complex "third-generation" weapons will take 100-200 nuclear tests. There may be several such types of weapons for "star wars." That is the root of the matter.

The Pentagon attaches no less significance to nuclear tests in implementing the extensive program for building up other strategic nuclear arms the U.S. President announced as long ago as 2 October 1981. Under that program, the qualitative improvement of strategic nuclear forces is being carried out under the guise of "modernizing" the American "deterrent forces," and the first-strike potential is being augmented. It is proposed, in particular, to create and deploy MX, Midgetman, and Trident II missiles, B-1B and Stealth bombers, long-range ground-, air-, and sea-launched cruise missiles, ABM defenses using nuclear weapons, and others. It is proposed to produce at least 23,000 new nuclear warheads over 10 years. The Pentagon's increasing nuclear appetites are indicated by the scale of spending on the production and creation of nuclear ammunition. According to a group of American experts, this spending quadrupled between 1979 and 1986 and now stands at approximately $8 billion, embracing 22 different programs.

Intensive, immoderate nuclear muscle building has created illusions of achieving nuclear superiority over the USSR in Pentagon strategists. Washington uses a range of primitively simple "arguments" to justify its negative attitude toward deciding the question of ending nuclear tests: The United States, it says, is lagging behind the USSR in the sphere of creating the latest arms; periodic checks on nuclear ammunition are needed to maintain the efficiency of the nuclear arsenals; there is no reliable verification [kontrol] of the observance of such a ban; the Warsaw Pact countries have superiority over NATO in terms of conventional arms; and so forth.

The facts, however, indicate something quite different. The United States has systematically outstripped the Soviet Union year after year regarding nuclear tests. It has now carried out more of them than all the other nuclear powers put together, and it has carried out one-third more nuclear explosions than the USSR. Suffice it to say that, during the time that the Soviet moratorium has been in effect, according to official data, 15 more tests have been carried out in Nevada.

The United States refers to the need for periodical verification [kontrol] of the reliability of the existing nuclear arsenal, so as to "be confident" of the efficiency of its nuclear weapons. The logic of this argument shows that Washington intends to sit for an infinitely long time on mountains of its own nuclear warheads. But if you approach the problem of ensuring international security from the position of the USSR proposal to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000, then this "logic" becomes senseless.

Washington is trying to prove that it is impossible to work out reliable verification [kontrol] of the ending of nuclear explosions. First, both the United States and the USSR have reliable inspection [proverka] systems -- national technical means of verification [kontrol]. Second, they could be supplemented with the help of international procedures, as the leaders of the "Delhi six" propose -- by setting up special stations on their territories to observe fulfillment of the accord on ending tests.

The Soviet Union favors very strict verification [kontrol], including on-site inspections [inspektsii]. We have suggested an agreement on this to the United States. Our country also displays readiness for constructive cooperation in the sphere of verification [kontrol]. In the course of just 1 month a joint group of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council completed the preparation of and began implementing a Soviet-American seismic project involving the siting of seismic stations on Soviet and U.S. territory. The aim of the project is to show the absolute possibility of detecting nuclear tests of any yield.

As for the thesis of the Warsaw Pact countries' "superiority" over the North Atlantic bloc in armed forces and conventional arms, in fact they are in a state of equilibrium. This is confirmed by many authoritative Western sources -- for example, the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, and others.

The Soviet Union regards the ending of all nuclear weapon tests as one of the most important elements in forming an all-embracing system of international security. This is why the Soviet Union has twice extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which was announced a year ago, and has done and is doing everything possible to overcome the deadlock in the disarmament process and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

The moratorium introduced by the USSR met with a very broad positive response in the world. A vivid example of this was the representative forum of scientists from more than 30 countries held in Moscow recently that dealt with the question of banning nuclear tests. The scientists unanimously supported the Soviet moratorium, which opens up tremendous potential for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. At the same time, it was emphasized that modern means can already ensure a high degree of confidence that nuclear tests are not being conducted. This confidence will be still greater if there is broader international cooperation in this sphere.

The USSR is opening the door to any form of talks on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests and is ready for any variant of a mutually acceptable accord on this burning problem of the nuclear and space age.

"The attitude of states to this problem is a kind of touchstone to verify their policy," M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his 9 June address to the working people of the Hungarian city of Csepel. "He who seeks to eliminate nuclear weapons demands a ban. He who clings to these weapons does everything to ensure that tests continue."

All the Soviet Union's proposals are on the U.S. Administration's desk. It is now up to the American side.

## GORBACHEV 'ATTENTION' TO ASIAN PEACE PRAISED

LD301807 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Excerpts] in his speech at the ceremony in Vladivostok, Comrade Gorbachev drew attention to the importance of a regional settlement of disputes and conflicts existing in Asia. This is essential to strengthen peace and security in the vast Asian Pacific region. The seventh round of Indian-Chinese talks on normalization of relations between the two countries ended a few days ago in Beijing. XINHUA has reported the sides discussed their border dispute in a friendly and frank atmosphere. The dialogue brought deeper mutual understanding but no substantive progress. [passage omitted]

It hardly seems necessary to say that a peaceful frontier and good-neighborly relations between two of the major Asian powers is essential for security in Asia to be strengthened. Settlement of the frontier dispute would remove what has been a constant irritant in Indian-Chinese relations. The talks, going on since 1981, have not produced practical results as regards settling the frontier problems, though understandings have been attained on developing cooperation in trade, culture and science and technology. One of the previous meetings saw the signing of an agreement on non-use of military force by either of the countries for the solution of territorial disputes between them. Of course, settling the frontier problems is a complicated and lengthy business. Goodwill and a sincere desire to normalize relations are needed for success, and there is hope to be derived from the fact that both sides have described the seventh round of talks which ended a few days ago in Beijing as useful. It was agreed that the next meeting is to be held in Delhi. The political dialogue is to be continued.

## U.S., ISRAEL SHARE 'HAPPINESS' ON IFRANE TALKS

LD251910 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The sudden meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in Ifrane, Morocco, has created a big furor. The incident is now over, and the joint communique that was issued has been carried on radio and television.

There has been a great deal of reaction that gives a clear picture of world public opinion on the meeting. One can conclude from all the statements and interpretations that have been made that three views on the meeting have crystallized so far:

1. The majority of Arab states and the Palestinian resistance organizations have condemned the meeting because it will strengthen divisions in the Arab world and will open the way to new separate capitulatory deals similar to the Camp David accords;

2. The second view has been adopted by the United States, Israel, some NATO countries and Egypt. These countries did not hide their surprise at the meeting, although the cause for joy may have differed from one country to another. U.S. official circles believe the Peres visit has opened the way to bilateral Arab-Israeli talks and consequently to separate deals. The visit is very much in line with U.S. plans in the Middle East. Israeli circles did not hide their joy because Peres has been able to drive another wedge between the Arab countries and to declare once again from an Arab country that Israel does not recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people and does not intend to evacuate the occupied Arab territories. The reaction of Egyptian officials has been confined to the attempt to use the meeting to restore Al-Sadat's prestige -- the prestige of Al-Sadat who concluded a separate deal with the Zionists;

3. The third view is that the meeting was neither a success nor a failure. This could be a conclusion as it is not clear why all this (?has been cooked up). One can conclude specifically that the mere convening of the Ifrane meeting agrees with the interests of the two strategic partners, the United States and Israel. That is confirmed by the headlines in the U.S. press: "Washington Applauds"; "A Bold Step"; and similar headlines.

In view of the above, it is easy to understand the negative reaction of most Arab states and the PLO. It is well known that the policy of the United States and its Zionist ally in the Middle East is clearly anti-Arab. Washington and Tel Aviv's open expression of happiness can only mean that there will be no good outcome for the Arabs from the Ifrane meeting.

EEC ACCEPTS CEMA PROPOSAL ON ECONOMIC TALKS

LD241957 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Brussels July 24 TASS -- The European Economic Community has accepted the proposal of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the holding of talks in order to establish relations of cooperation between the two international economic organizations.

An official spokesman for the commission of the communities said today that the leading officials of the EEC executive body had expressed readiness to start such talks beginning from the latter half of September this year.

KAPITSA RECEIVES DPRK, LAO, BURMESE OFFICIALS

PM281035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Tass reports under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Kim Yong-nam, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister of the DPRK, was in Moscow 25 July en route from Harare to Pyongyang.

He was met and seen off at the airport by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister M.S. Kapitsa and other officials.

On the same day M.S. Kapitsa had a conversation with Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who is stopping over in Moscow. Certain international problems of mutual interest were discussed, as well as questions of bilateral relations.

M.S. Kapitsa met with U Khin Maung Gyi, Burmese minister of trade. During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, certain questions of mutual interest were discussed.

PRC OFFICIAL PRAISES GOODWILL GAMES

LD251613 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing July 25 TASS -- The Goodwill games in Moscow were a genuine sport festival. They not only assisted the development of sport and the improvement of skill of individual athletes but also promoted mutual understanding and friendship among them.

Friendship among people coming from different regions of the world is the way toward a most important aim -- ensuring peace the world over. Zhang Quandie, the head of the delegation of the Chinese People's Republic to the Goodwill games, told a TASS correspondent in an interview.

High-level performance and new records are not simply a result of training, but also of the immaculate organization of the games. Their organizers did not bypass anything. Well-wishing Soviet fans who know sport well also contributed to sports achievements with their sincere support for the competitors.

I would like to use the occasion to send our greetings to them, the head of the Chinese delegation said.

Speaking of the performance of Soviet athletes, he said that the Chinese delegation had been greatly impressed by the skill of Soviet competitors in all sports.

Consummate technical skill of Soviet gymnasts Shushunova and Korelev, Sergey Bubka's record pole vault were also very impressive. It is not accidental that the Soviet team won the biggest number of medals.

Although Chinese athletes won only nine medls, they are pleased with that result at such a representative sport forum, Zhang Quandie went on to say. The Chinese team included mainly young competitors and we are glad that they took part in the goodwill games, acquiring the necessary experience of top-level international competitions, improved the standards of their performance and made friends with athletes from the Soviet Union and other countries.

In conclusion Zhan Quandie wished Soviet athletes success and expressed the hope that the Soviet gymnasts would please sport fans in Beijing during the gymnastics world cup competitions there.

## FURTHER COMMENTARY ON BUSH MIDEAST VISIT

### Meets With Israeli Premier

LD302236 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 30 GMT 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] Total mutual understanding -- this is how one could describe the results of the visit to Israel by U.S. Vice President Bush. The senior and junior partners in the aggressive policy against the Arab countries are clearly content. It was already clear on the eve of Bush's trip to the Near East that he was going there with the aim of urging on the U.S. plan for a settlement of the Near Eastern problem -- for this is how the Camp David process, rejected by the majority of Arab countries, was pushed through -- with the aim of breaking through Israel's isolation and prompting the Arabs into direct talks and concessions to Tel Aviv.

For this reason he attempted to persuade King Husayn to hold a meeting and talks with Peres, the Israeli prime minister, on the future of the territories occupied by Israel. But his maneuver misfired. The Jordanian king stated frankly to journalists that he would not enter into direct talks with Tel Aviv. However, this did not prevent the U.S. vice president from extolling to the skies in his speech in Jordan the recent Moroccan-Israeli contacts as an almost historic event in the Near East.

Bush assured the Israeli leader that the Unified States would do everything possible to strengthen Tel Aviv's military might. The vice president signed an agreement with Israel on the expansion of tourism. An agreement was also signed on the construction by the United States of transmitters for the Voice of America radio station in the Negev Desert. There can be no doubt that Washington will use the new transmitters at their full strength for propagandizing its and Israel's policy to the Arab countries.

### Visit Causes Arab Indignation

LD301436 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Amman July 30 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush, who is currently on a tour of a number of Middle East countries, has ended his visit to Israel and will be leaving for Jordan today. As the talks, which George Bush held in Israel have shown, the main aim of his tour of the region was to try and again breathe life into the abortive "Reagan plan" for the Middle East, to galvanize the deadlocked Camp David process. The statements by the U.S. vice president clearly show that they in the White House continue firmly adhering to the policy of all-round encouragement of Tel Aviv's aggressive expansionist ambitions towards the Arab countries. They discussed, in particular, the "Peres plan" aimed at splitting Arab unity and drawing the Arabs into separate deals.

During his stay in Israel, George Bush attended demonstration flights of Israeli air-force fighter bombers. He also visited the centre for the training of Israeli commandos.

The tour of the Middle East by George Bush and his plans touched off a wave of indignation among the Arab peoples, above all on the Israeli occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza sector, where life was paralyzed by a general strike. Despite the repressions of the occupation authorities, powerful protest actions by the Palestinian Arabs were held everywhere.

Before leaving for Jordan, the U.S. vice president has urged the leaders of that country to enter into direct talks with Tel Aviv to hammer out a formula for a settlement of the conflict in the region on the U.S.-Israeli terms. Yet when meeting with newsmen in Amman, Jordanian King Husayn rejected the idea of a separate deal with Israel and declared for the holding of talks only at an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

Political observers draw attention to the futility of Washington's attempts at achieving a settlement American style. The failure of the Moroccan-Israeli talks, the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR points out, is determined, above all, by the fact that Israel does not show a serious and sincere approach to a search for peace in the Middle East. Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi described these talks as a totally unjustified move. These talks, the prime minister said, only undermine the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries.

ROWNY POSITIVELY ASSESSES AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL

LD301856 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] London July 30 TASS -- Edward Rowny, U.S. special presidential adviser on arms limitation talks, positively evaluated the Soviet Union's decision on a partial return home of Soviet units from Afghanistan. Addressing today a press conference in Seoul, where he is on an official visit, Rowny said that he welcomed the statement made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, REUTER reported.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NEW U.S. WARHEADS IN FRG

PM310949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "By the Back Door..."]

[Text] The revelations published in Britain's THE OBSERVER newspaper the other day give new grounds for serious concern. It is a question of the secret deployment in the FRG of a new type of American nuclear warhead. They are large-caliber artillery shells, considerably superior in terms of range and a number of other tactical characteristics to those already in the armory of the North Atlantic bloc tropps. The warheads are designed in such a way that they can be rapidly converted into neutron shells, which have the capability to destroy all living things.

As is known, these barbaric weapons have been created in the United States in the last decade. They were intended for deployment in the "European theater," where population density is high. Their destruction factors, from the standpoint of misanthropic logic, could there be used with exceptional "effectiveness." Neutron warheads, according to the Pentagon's designs, were destined for the armory of the American troops stationed in Western Europe and the armies of the NATO allies.

However, a mighty wave of protest from the West Europeans against Washington's dangerous venture thwarted these plans. The last U.S. Administration was forced to renounce large-scale production of neutron warheads. It appeared that the allies' concern had at least had some effect on determining Washington's military strategy. But that was not so. Soon the United States began the production and stockpiling of neutron weapon components. As the Pentagon admits, these components could be rapidly shipped to Europe "in the event of a crisis."

The stipulation "in the event of a crisis," as is now becoming clear, was used with the aim of lulling the West Europeans' vigilance. The impression was created that the delivery of neutron warheads to Europe was not very likely. But now THE OBSERVER has produced evidence that the first components for neutron charges -- the W79 nuclear artillery shells -- have already been shipped into the FRG. Moreover, according to the newspaper, the Americans are foisting them on their NATO allies on the sly. "European parliaments," THE OBSERVER notes, "are not being kept informed about the negotiations."

Well, this "caution" on the part of the Pentagon is understandable. The United States cannot have forgotten the alarm and indignation of the public, who have barred the way to neutron weapons once before. The attempt to bring them in, so to speak, "by the back door" shows that the hotheads in the United States have still not given up the crazy scenario of a neutron drama in Europe.

## REAGAN ATTEMPTS TO DISPEL U.S. ECONOMIC FEARS

LD271248 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 27 Jul 86

[By TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov]

[Text] Washington July 27 -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan tried in his latest radio address to dispel the growing fears in the country over the steady worsening of the main economic indicators of the USA.

The President told the Americans "don't pay too much attention to those gloom artists" who are predicting an approaching economic recession. "America's economy is strong, our future is bright," the President claimed.

It is noteworthy, however, that in trying to substantiate his optimistic predictions, the U.S. President cited chiefly statistics of the past year and early this year. As far as the state of things at present is concerned, it promises the USA nothing good. As the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said, the country's economy has now got out of control and is rolling down a slippery road. Over the first nine months of the current year alone, the U.S. federal budget deficit totalled 166.8 billion dollars. The growth rates of the gross national product in the second quarter of 1986 were only 1.1 per cent -- the lowest indicator since the late 1982. The load on the production capacities in June declineddown to 78.3 per cent, while the unemployment rate is, as before, more than seven per cent.

## KCNA CITED ON SR-71 INTRUSION OF DPRK AIRSPACE

LD301825 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Provocative Flight Over the DPRK's Waters" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 TASS -- Today a U.S. reconnaissance aircraft SR-71 invaded the airspace of the Democratic People's republic of Korea (DPRK) east of the city of Kosong, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said. The plane flew over the DPRK's territorial waters in close proximity to Hamgyong-Pukto Province. This month alone, fifteen cases of violation of the DPRK's air space by U.S. spy planes have been registered.

Such provocative actions, the agency's report said, are evidence that the USA is further building up tensions in that part of the world, thus putting up considerable obstacles in the way of developing a dialogue and a peaceful settlement on the Korean peninsula.

## PRC PRESS REPORTS ON PULLOUT OFFER CITED

OW301331 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Soviet leader Gorbachev continues his inspection tour of the Soviet Far East. [passage omitted]

The Soviet plan for eliminating war threats and establishing an international security system in the Asia-Pacific region has attracted the attention of the public and the media in various countries. Gorbachev proposed this plan in his speech in Vladivostok City. [passage omitted]

XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO note the Soviet leader's remark that the measures taken by the USSR are aimed at quickening the process of finding political solutions. The USSR has negotiated the dates and phases of troop withdrawals with Afghan leaders. The Soviet leader also said that the USSR would not ignore its tested neighbor, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, if foreign intervention did not stop.

Comrade Gorbachev is now talking with Mongolian leaders on withdrawing a large number of Soviet troops from Mongolia. The sources quote Gorbachev's speech on Soviet willingness to hold serious discussion on follow-up measures for forging neighborly relations with China at any time and at any level.

## OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE EXPANSION PLANS

LD292048 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., received Jia Shi, president of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Commerce, who was staying in the Soviet capital in connection with a trade and economic exhibition of the Chinese People's Republic inaugurated in Moscow a few days ago.

During the meeting Boris Aristov and Jia Shi noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved in mutual trade in recent time. They also discussed ways for expanding commerical and economic ties between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic and emphasized the importance of the exhibitions of both countries held in Moscow and Beijing this year. Li Zewang, ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to the U.S.S.R., attended the meeting.

## FURTHER ON TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISIT

### Tour Leningrad

PM301012 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jul 86 p 3

[Own correspondent D. Struzhentsov report under the rubric "The International Trade Union Movement": "Quests of the City on the Neva"]

[Text] The Chinese trade union delegation headed by Zhang Cunen, chairman of the National Committee of the machine building and metallurgical workers trade union, currently visiting our country at the invitation of the AUCCTU, has spent 3 days in Leningrad. [paragraph continues]

The guests from the PRC visited the Labor Center where B.S. Andreyev, chairman of the oblast trade union council, briefed them on how Leningrad trade unions, implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, are contributing to the intensification of production and perfecting the methods, forms, and style of trade union work.

During a visit to the Elektrosila association the guests inquired about the same questions. Hero of Socialist Labor B. Fomin, the association's director general; B. Lazarev, team leader and 27th CPSU Congress delegate; and G. Vinogradov, deputy chairman of the trade union committee; briefed the members of the delegation on the work and problems of the Leningrad power machine builders and showed them the production facilities.

Members of the delegation also acquainted themselves with the organization of Leningraders' leisure and medical treatment. They spent one of the evenings in the Leningrad Vyborgskiy rayon cultural center and on Saturday they visited the "Sestroretskiy Kurort" sanatorium on the Karelian isthmus. All the time that was not taken up by meetings was devoted to touring Leningrad's historical monuments and sights. The guests visited the V.I.Lenin Apartment and the Assembly Hall in the Smolnny Palace and the Hermitage art collection.

On Saturday the Chinese trade union delegation left Leningrad for Vilnius.

## Moscow Press Conference

LD292031 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 29 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A press conference has taken place in Moscow given by a Chinese trade union delegation which was in our country at the invitation of the AUCCTU:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent V. Konov identified by screen caption] The head of the delegation -- Zhang Cunen, chairman of the All-China Machine-Building and Metallurgy Workers Trade Union -- told journalists that during its stay in the Soviet Union the Chinese trade union delegation visited Moscow, Leningrad, Vilnius and Tashkent. They familiarized themselves with the activity of Soviet trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The delegation was received by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. Replying to journalists' questions, Zhang Cunen said that a great impression is made by the achievements of Soviet workers and agricultural workers, as well as the activity of trade unions in improving the conditions of their work and everyday life. He noted that his meetings with Soviet people -- their cordiality, sincerity and hospitality -- have left a very strong impression.

[Konnov] Central Television. Comrade Zhang Cunen in your view, what contribution can the visit by the Chinese trade union delegation make to the cause of the further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations?

[Zhang Cunen in Chinese with superimposed Russian translation] The trade unions of our two countries -- the Soviet Union and China -- are very large and massive public organizations. Soviet trade unions have approximately 140 million members. Chinese trade unions have around 90 million members. The development of friendly contacts and the improvement of mutual understanding between trade unions, between the workers of our two countries, undoubtedly assists the further development of relations between China and the Soviet Union.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR TOUR

OW212303 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] At the center of friendship among people of all countries in Moscow, the members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society met with the delegation from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association on 20 July. After touring Moscow, the Chinese delegation led by Liang Geng, vice president of the China-USSR Friendship Association, will also visit Leningrad, Baku in south Caucasia, and Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR.

Visit Continues

OW250345 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] The special tour group of aktivists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association is continuing its visit in the Soviet Union. The group is led by Liang Geng, vice president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association. On 24 July the group arrived in Leningrad from Moscow.

The Chinese guests laid wreaths at Lenin's tomb and the tomb of national martyrs. When they were in Moscow, they visited an exhibition of Soviet economic achievements, called on the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and its members, and visited the Gorkiy collective farm in Moscow's suburbs. They also held friendly meetings with members of the central board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the aktivists of the society.

The Chinese guests attended a soiree marking the 90th birthday of famous Chinese writer and social activist Mao Dun. They also took part in other cultural activities.

Leningrad Activities

OW261205 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The special tour group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association continued its visit to Leningrad on 25 July. The guests visited the Piskarevskoye Cemetery and the Monument to Martyrs of Leningrad in the Great 1941-45 War Against Fascism.

The Chinese group later met with leaders of the Leningrad branches of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendhip and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. In their conversation, the Chinese guests were briefed on the branches' activities. Liang Geng, head of the Chinese tour group and vice president of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association, emphatically pointed out that the Chinese and Soviet peoples enjoy long-standing and traditional friendship. He said: Our friendship association's mission is to further develop this friendship, which is in the fundamental interests of the two peoples. He briefed the hosts on the activities and plans of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association.

Continue Leningrad Tour

OW261159 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[Text] The special tour group of activists from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association is currently visiting Leningrad. The Chinese guests visited the Smolnyy Palace, Lenin's headquarters during the October Revolution. They also visited an oil pipe plant, which exports its products to China and other countries. At the electric welding workshop, the Chinese guests had a look at working conditions. The leaders of the plant briefed the guests on the plant's development, technological renovation, and the implementation of the tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Visit Hermitage, Depart City

OW281204 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] The special tour group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Association continued touring Leningrad on 26 July.

After visiting the world's largest art museum, the Hermitage, to see its treasures, the Chinese guests toured suburban Leningrad and visited the lakeside (Lasmiv) Terminal Memorial Hall to familiarize themselves with a significant chapter in Lenin's life and revolutionary activities.

The Chinese guests concluded their visit to Leningrad Sunday.

MOSCOW ATTACKS U.S. WEAPONS SALE TO TAIWAN

OW240024 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Station commentator Shakov's commentary]

[Text] Chinese leader Hu Yaobang has condemned the United States for violating the 1982 Sino-U.S. joint communique on limiting and stopping the sale of U.S. weapons to Taiwan. In his statement, Hu Yaobang stressed that China cannot permanently tolerate such an unfriendly stand of the United States. This station's commentator Shakov writes in regard to this matter.

According to the criterion of international law, it violates a nation's sovereignty to provide weapons to rebel forces in that nation. This is also stipulated in a special resolution of the United Nations General Assembly. The resolution states that this kind of act is impermissible and is also dangerous to peace. Not long ago, the International Court of Justice in The Hague denounced the U.S. act of supplying weapons to Nicaragua's insurgent group and urged the United States to stop this illegal act. However, the people in Washington seem to think that they do not have to abide by international law. They continue to supply weapons to the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, to the Cambodian reactionaries, and to the rebels in Afghanistan, Angola, and Mozambique. The United States has not reduced its military aid to Taiwan, either. Annual U.S. military supplies to Taiwan reach almost $1 billion, which is next only to the amount of similar U.S. aid to Israel. It must be noted, however, that the communique mentioned by Hu Yaobang has directly specified the obligation of the United States to gradually decrease and then completely stop military supplies to Taiwan.

A program broadcast by a Taipei radio station on this matter is a good example. On the day following the Chinese leader's statement, the Taipei radio station's commentary justified the need for the United States to provide weapons to Taiwan. The commentary said: To bring its role in the defense of the western Pacific into full play, the Republic of China -- please forgive me, I quote the orginal wording used by the Taipei radio station -- should have an air force and naval potential not only for self-defense. Now there is this question: Why then does Taiwan need this kind of potential that is more than sufficient for self-defense?

Regarding this point, an agreement signed by a Taiwan company and the U.S. (Rocky Mountain Power Company) should be noted. According to this agreement, these two companies will jointly prospect for uranium deposits on American territory. When you have learned about this situation, you might feel curious. Just imagine, why would such a huge U.S. company need help from the Taiwanese for such a job? This might imply something else. As you all know, uranium is not only used as fuel in atomic power stations, but is also needed for replenishing nuclear weapons. Newspapers in Britain, Japan and the United States have reported several times that Taiwan strives to possess this kind of weapons. What is this all about? Well, the fact is this: The United States not only continues to supply weapons and military technological equipment to Taiwan and to interfere with China's internal affairs, but also helps Taiwan make nuclear bombs. No matter what, you cannot call this kind of bomb a defensive weapon.

GORBACHEV'S STANCE ON JAPANESE RELATIONS EXAMINED

LD301651 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The attention which General Secretary Gorbachev paid in his speech to relations with Japan reflects our country's natural desire to have good relations with its Far Eastern neighbor. All the more so, as General Secretary Gorbachev pointed out, Japan has turned into a country of paramount importance, and as such she has her share of responsibility for the situation not only in the Far East but in Asia as a whole and indeed throughout the world. Our country, too, is aware of its responsibility and it would be natural to coordinate efforts so as to implement that mutual responsibility to the fullest possible extent. Let's take, for instance, a problem that interests everybody: the problem of ensuring security. The Soviet Union resolutely rejects the confrontational approach won from positions of strength. Objectively such an approach is also unacceptable for Japan who, in view of the specific features of her position in the world, cannot be interested in heightening military and political tension. Now cannot, one may ask, that general interest in an easing of tension become the basis for politically mutual actions? Speaking in Vladivostok, General Secretary Gorbachev again projected the idea of turning the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation. The peoples of Asia do not need an arms race; what they need is a comprehensive security system, one that is based on just treaties and takes into account the legitimate interests of all countries. As a concrete way for shaping such a system, General Secretary Gorbachev proposed holding a Pacific conference with Hiroshima as a possible venue. This proposal revealed respect for the memory of the victims of the atom bombing and an understanding of the considerable role that Japan could play in lessening tension in Asia. Naturally, it's exclusively the matter of the Japanese leadership to determine its attitude to this and other ideas of the Soviet side -- ideas expressed by the Soviet leader in Vladivostok when addressing representatives of the Soviet public. One point is indisputable: It'll be much easier both for Japan and the USSR to resolve internal and foreign issues in conditions of lessening tension, and the destiny of this in their hands.

In particular an easing of tension in Asia would mean, first and foremost, a lowering of the level of military confrontation, and it should be said the Japanese leadership gives this theme heightened attention, which, however, is of a somewhat one-sided character. There are also issues that concern the private interests of citizens of the two countries. For instance, the issue of visiting the graves of relatives was solved in the conditions of improved Soviet-Japanese relations. Desiring a further improvement, the USSR and Japan have taken a number of steps, the most important of which are mutual visits by the two countries' foreign ministers. Now on the agenda is an exchange of visits at summit level. Such a direct dialogue will undoubtedly make it possible to effectively solve various problems of mutual interest. The speech delivered by General Secretary Gorbachev in Vladivostok is evidence of the Soviet side's intention to preserve the dynamic character achieved this year of bilateral relations. This also concerns the economic area: cooperation in mastering the ocean resources and in the peaceful mastering of outer space. It is also possible to think of setting up joint enterprises. New prospects in this sense are opened by the Soviet plans for the further development of the USSR's eastern areas, an issue also taken up in the speech made in Vladivostok by the Soviet leader. The representative Soviet-Japanese economic conference held in April showed that Japan's business circles are showing an interest in such cooperation. The development of a political dialogue and mutually beneficial economic ties will enable the USSR and Japan to deepen their cooperation on a healthy realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility, one that is not weighed down by the problems of the past. This is required by the objective situation of our two countries in the world.

## DRA'S DOST PREVIEWS TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

TM301006 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Interview with S.M. Dost, DRA foreign minister, by Boris Gan, APN correspondent in Kabul: "S.M. Dost: We Are Going To Geneva With Goodwill" -- date not specified -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The second phase of the seventh round of the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks, held under the mediation of D. Cordobes, the UN secretary general's special representative for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, begins in Geneva today. In this connection and at KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's request, Boris Gan, APN correspondent in Kabul, has interviewed S. Dost, foreign minister and member of the Republic's Revolutionary Council. He said in particular:

As before, we are going to the talks in Geneva with goodwill and a determination to achieve progress. A good foundation has been laid for this. Four basic documents have been elaborated, which could provide the starting point for a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. First, there is the draft agreement between the DRA and Pakistan on noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Second, there is the draft agreement on international guarantees. The third document is a draft bilateral agreement on the voluntary return home of Afghan refugees. And the fourth is a document on the interconnection between these three documents and the withdrawal of the limited contingent of troops from Afghanistan.

The very existence of these draft documents confirms that Afghanistan adopts a constructive position and attests to its sincerity and interest in the successful completion of the talks. But it is also patently obvious that the talks can be successful only if the other side shows a constructive approach and interest. Unfortunately, we have to state that the actions of Pakistan and its closest ally, the United States, are completely different. The leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution were recently received with much pomp in Washington. At a meeting with them in the White House President Reagan stated that the United States will continue giving them moral and material support. Similar statements are also being made by the Pakistani side. During a recent visit to the United States, the Pakistani prime minister also repeatedly stated that Pakistan will continue supporting the Afghan counterrevolution and giving it all-around military assistance.

As we can see, Washington's and Islamabad's actual policy contradicts their statements about their desire for a political settlement of the problem around Afghanistan. And yet if the Geneva talks are successful, the United States will have to assume the role of a guarantor of the agreement. The success of the talks is also in Pakistan's interest since this will enable Islamabad to considerably normalize the situation within its own country.

S.M. Dost rated highly the Soviet leadership's decision on the return of part of the Soviet military contingent to the Soviet Union, as announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech during the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Vladivostok. The minister stressed the importance of this move for a political settlement around Afghanistan.

The DRA, said Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost in conclusion, invariably shows an interest in maintaining and developing relations with neighboring countries in a spirit of good neighborliness and cooperation. [paragraph continues]

These principles formed the basis of the DRA Government's statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981. These principles were also confirmed in the interview given recently by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, in the Pakistani newspaper MUSLIM, in which he stressed that the DRA's goal is to achieve in an all-embracing settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. We are convinced that such a settlement will ensure peace and stability not only in our country but also in the region as a whole.

## COMMENTARIES EXAMINE JUNEJO WASHINGTON VISIT

### Filippov Commentary

FM1301036 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Filippov "Commentator's Column": "A Dangerous Deal"]

[Text] Talks have taken place in Washington between U.S. President Reagan and Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo on questions pertaining to the further expansion of bilateral military cooperation. The main item on the agenda was Islamabad's persistent request for increased military economic aid and assistance in the modernization of the Pakistani armed forces.

The White House, as is clear from foreign press reports, gave its consent. But it linked the granting of new aid directly to plans to intensify the U.S. military presence in Pakistan and step up Islamabad's involvement in the "undeclared war" against the DRA. As the results of the talks show, Islamabad, to all appearances, accepted the terms.

A U.S. State Deparment press statement notes that, in dealing with military economic aid matters, Washington will treat Pakistan as a country which has "given the United States the right to set up bases on its territory." The U.S. interlocutors made it clear that as long as Pakistani territory remains a bridgehead for the "undeclared war" against the DRA it can count on support and aid from the United States.

Islamabad makes no secret of its satisfaction with the Washington deal. Having secured new credits (more than $4 billion have been promised), the Pakistani regime is planning to channel them into the development of its military industry and into reequipping the armed forces, making their aggressive stance even more pronounced. It intends to buy batches of modern weapons from the United States, including Harpoon, Sidewinder, and Stinger missiles, combat equipment, and computer installations.

Pakistan intends to supply its air force with a new batch of F-16 fighter-bombers. And this is no accident: The Pakistani military, and this has been common knowledge for a long time, is forging ahead with the creation of its own nuclear weapons, and this type of U.S. aircraft is capable of delivering nuclear weapons over long distances. This very fact, together with Islamabad's general militarist policy, is causing natural anxiety among its neighbors. The talks in Washington provide further confirmation that neither Pakistan nor the United States is interested in easing tension in Asia. The Washington deal has potentially serious consequences for Pakistan itself, whose ruling circles are clearly forgetting their national interests by turning their country into Washington's militarist bridgehead.

Kondrashov Commentary

PM291135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Kondrashov "International Commentary": "Behind the Smokescreen"]

[Text] Pakistani Prime Minister M.K. Junejo has paid an official visit to the United States, during which he held talks with President R. Reagan.

The press reports that questions concerned with further expanding the undeclared war which the United States is waging against the DRA from Pakistani territory were the main topic of the conversations. There was particular discussion of the question of granting Pakistan military and economic aid worth the colossal sum of $4.2 to begin in 1982.

Neither side's public statements were short on anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan fabrications. But despite this thick shroud of fabrications, the attempt to justify America's massive military supplies to Pakistan could clearly be seen. The very scale of the supplies itself shows that Washington intends to continue -- and to an ever-increasing extent -- to use the country as a bridgehead for subversive activity against the DRA.

However, before the White House can translate its lavish promises into tanks and planes, it has to obtain Congress' approval. In the past, this procedure has been purely nominal in character. But this time, as the American press points out, certain "ticklish points" have arisen which could cause the administration some difficulties. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR significantly observes, in particular, that the "Pakistani government ought to approach human rights problems more sensitively." The newspaper is obviously referring to the fact that police terror continues to rage in Pakistan despite the formal lifting of martial law. However, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is perhaps worrying for nothing: Quite a few examples can be found in U.S. Congressional history where suppression of human rights has proved the best possible recommendation for a country hoping to receive military aid from Washington.

There is another "delicate issue." This concerns Pakistan's nuclear preparations. The press has frequently reported that the country is on the brink of creating its own atomic weapons, if it has not already done so. Islamabad officials swear to their sponsors that they are not even thinking about creating nuclear weapons. That is good enough for the White House. According to the CHRISTAIN SCIENCE MONITOR, "Washington too readily accepts statements made by Zia'ul Haq's government denying that Pakistan is working on creating an atomic bomb." If you say you are not working on it, then you are not...

And this, despite well-known information -- information collected, incidentally, by the U.S. special services. "The intelligence organs' latest information is that Pakistan has, or soon will have, the ability to create nuclear weapons," THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

Attempting to justify U.S. military supplies to Pakistan, a U.S. Administration representative who wished to remain anonymous was cited by AP as claiming that "the best way to prevent Pakistan producing atomic weapons is to maintain a high level of American economic and military aid in the conventional arms sphere."

This pathetic argument might be considered ludicrous if it did not mean a buildup of Pakistan's military potential to dangerous proportions. Close military cooperation with the United States has never brought it any good. It has merely further exacerbated the international situation in that region of the world and complicated Pakistan's relations with neighboring countries.

## DRA DEPUTY MINISTER SUPPORTS PACIFIC CONFERENCE

LD302025 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Kabul July 30 TASS -- "The Soviet Union is a major Asian power, therefore it invariably plays an important role in the affairs of the Asian and Pacific Region", Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hodaidad Basarmal said in an interview to a TASS correspondent. "The Soviet Union's striving to ensure durable peace and security in that area of the world was shown convincingly again by the speech that General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev delivered in Vladivostok."

"While the land of Soviets invariably adheres to the Leninist principles of noninterference in the affairs of other states and does not try to achieve its aims to the detriment of the interests of other peoples, the United States and its imperialist allies proclaim the whole world to be a zone of their vital intersts", Hodaidad Basarmal said. "Some 30 U.S. military bases are situated in the Indian Ocean basin alone. Due to the efforts of the United States, the Asian-Pacific region has been turned into the second area in the world after Europe for the degree in which it is inundated with nuclear weapons".

Peoples of the region do not wish to tolerate the United States Diktat", said the deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "They wish to take their own independent road of development and can always count in this on the Soviet Union's support. We, Afghans, strongly support Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for the convocation of a Pacific conference patterned on the Helsinki Conference", Basarmal said.

"The invariably peaceful and realistic course of the USSR has been strikingly confirmed by the part of the speech of the CPSU leader in which he touched upon the situation around Afghanistan," said the deputy foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "The Soviet Government's decision to return home several units of the limited contingent of the Soviet troops in the DRA reflects the Soviet Union's striving for an early peaceful settlement of the existing situation. This step is to exert a positive effect on the course of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva," H. Basarmal said in conclusion.

## MOSCOW EVENTS MARK POLISH REBIRTH JUBILEE

PM301000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fraternal People's Celebration"]

[Text] Soviet-Polish relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing in an upward direction in every sphere. This was noted at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people held on 21 July to mark the 42d anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The main speaker -- P.A. Rodionov, first deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society -- stressed that the creation of an independent new state of Polish working people realized the centuries-old hopes and aspirations of Polish democrats and patriots. Under the PZPR's leadership the workers, peasants, and people's intelligentsia have in the course of a single generation rebuilt Poland from the ruins and created a modern industrial infrastructure.

Quite a few difficulties still exist in Poland and enormous work lies ahead, the meeting stressed. It is important that the party see these problems and mobilize workers to overcome them.

Z. Stepien, head of a delegation from the Main Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and weaver at the Czestochowa weaving combine, told the meeting that Polish-Soviet friendship is an important factor in the socialist community's economic and defense potential and a reliable guarantee of Poland's security and independence which also helps preserve peace in Europe and throughout the world. We have many times been able to see, she said, how important the alliance of our two peoples' alliance is for Poland and socialism. I wish to assure you that we will cherish it. Effective cooperation with the USSR is helping Poland to scale new heights in socialist building. In conclusion the delegation head noted the enormous importance of implementing the decisions of the PZPR and CPSU congresses for the fraternal countries' development.

The following took part in the meeting: G.S. Tarazevich, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military chiefs; representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations; and W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day W. Natorf held a reception celebrating this notable event.

The reception was attended by G.S. Tarazevich, A.K. Antonov, and other officials.

## TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT BLOC

PM300828 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Common Work Denominator"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jul -- TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, has resolutely refuted the West's unseemly efforts to use the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses to divide the socialist community countries and set them against one another.

The documents of the fraternal parties' recent congresses convincingly demonstrate, the paper writes, that their common denominator is the acceleration of economic and social development on the basis of reorganizing the national economy and further consolidating socialist democracy. The 27th CPSU Congress gave a powerful impetus to the new thinking and the innovative approach to economic and political affairs.

The delegates to the fraternal parties' congresses, including those to the 10th PZPR Congress, approached the assessment of the state of affairs in their countries in a frank and businesslike manner and in the spirit of criticism. They persistently sought new solutions to the complex political, social, and economic problems facing the socialist states, but, at the same time, pointed to the need to take into account the historical and national features of each country's development.

Against this background, TRYBUNA LUDU notes, the West's latest efforts to divide the socialist community countries into "good" and "bad" are unseemly. It has reached the point where the West even considers it has the right to give our countries marks "for behavior." These tactics are nothing new. This was made clear once again by the example fo people's Poland. As is known, when Poland was going through the crisis the Western capitals gave it "high marks." However, now that the situation in Poland has stabilized the West is slandering it like crazy.

TRYBUNA LUDU stresses that the aim of these Western intrigues is clear: to undermine the unity of the socialist states' community. But this policy has not brought the results the Western countries expected. And it is now doomed to failure.

## REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY TURKISH PRIME MINISTER OZAL

### Met by Ryzhkov

LD281233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "On An Official Visit]

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul -- Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey arrived in Moscow with his wife on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The Turkish head of government and his wife were welcomed at the ramp of their plane at Vnukovo Airport by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and his wife, and Eduard Shevardndze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR.

The welcoming party also included Yuriy Batalin, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Mikhail Smirtyukov, chief executive officer of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; ministers of the USSR Boris Aristov, Boris Bugayev, Serafin Kolpakov, Nikolay Lemayev and Petr Lomako; Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations; TASS director general Sergey Losev; Yuliy Vorontsov, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR; Vladimir Lavrov, ambassador of the USSR to Turkey; and other officials.

Oktay Cankardes, ambassador of Turkey to the Soviet Union, also was among the welcoming party.

State flags of Turkey and the USSR had been hoisted at the airport and a guard of honor from the Moscow garrison lined up on the tarmac.

A band performed the national anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Turgut Ozal inspected the guard of honor.

The welcoming ceremony ended with a march past the guard of honor.

There were state flags of Turkey and the USSR and streamers of greeting in Moscow's streets and squares through which the motorcade rode, escorted by motorcycle outriders.

### Talks Begin

LD281226 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Soviet-Turkish talks have started in the Kremlin. Taking part in them are Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey.

The head of the Turkish Government arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

## Ryzhkov Speaks at Dinner

LD281836 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- "We see your visit to the USSR as a major event in Soviet-Turkish relations and as a good opportunity for stepping up the quest for ways of broadening mutually beneficial cooperation between our countries," Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said today in his speech at a dinner given for Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey and his wife on behalf of the Soviet Government.

"We are neighbours and whatever the differences between us, we shall always have also common interests," Nikolay Ryzhkov added.

"The examination of Soviet-Turkish relations during the talks today," he said, "has shown that both sides have not only a desire to expand cooperation but also concrete ideas of how to act further to meet the demands of the times."

"Trade and economic cooperation are only part of the large package of Soviet-Turkish relations," Nikolay Ryzhkov went on to say. "While helping strengthen mutual trust, they themselves also need a healthy political atmosphere. Belonging to different military-political alliances, our countries should approach the resolution of any issue affecting their foreign-policy interests, most notably security interests, with special responsibility and discretion."

"The border we share with Turkey passes in the direct proximity of areas gripped by dangerous tensions," Nikolay Ryzhkov said. "The task of defusing these tensions ranks among the problems of improving the international situation that brook no delay. The approach by the USSR to tackling this important task has been reflected in our proposals for making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation and in the principles we have suggested for achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem. It is by the interests of international security that we are guided in supporting efforts by neighbouring nations to establish zones free from nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans."

"We believe there are objective prerequisites for broadening the areas of mutual understanding and accord with Turkey on other international issues. To realize them is above all a task for the leadership of both countries. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have both the necessary will for this and the Soviet people's earnest desire to live in peace and friendship with the people of neighbouring Turkey," Kilolay Ryzhkov said.

## Ozal Speaks at Dinner

LD281947 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- "Our government is convinced that Turkey and the Soviet Union, despite having different social and political systems and being members of different alliances, can develop today good relations in various spheres, overcoming all prejudices," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey has declared.

He spoke here today at a dinner given in his and his wife's honour on behalf of the Soviet government.

"Such is our sincere desire," Ozal said. "We believe that the geographical position and our long common border demand the establishment of better relations between us.

We have no doubt that our relations can develop, as always, on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, equality and non-interference in internal affairs."

Good relations, stable economic cooperation would benefit both sides, the prime minister said. "Guided by these considerations, with a view to expanding economic and trade links and rejecting any influence, we have set into motion a plan on natural gas and signed an agreement.

Ozal said he sincerely confirmed Turkey's readiness to participate in similar undertakings which were relying on the principle of mutual benefit.

"We wish that the existing contacts in the spheres of culture, sport and tourism develop furhter within the framework of bilateral relations. I want to reaffirm my conviction that our cooperation will continue to develop."

Discusses Bulgaria

TA282035 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that the Turkish-Bulgarian relations that have deterioated because of the oppression of Turks in Bulgaria can be improved through the suggestions of Turkey, the Soviet Union and joint friends, and through a dialogue.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor at the Kremlin by chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, Ozal recalled that both Turkey and the USSR were established at the beginning of this century. Noting that bilateral relations date further back, Ozal said that relations and cooperation can be developed by respecting the principles of independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, the equality of rights, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Pointing out that former Soviet Premier Tikhonov's visit to Turkey in 1984 revitalized Turkish-Soviet relations, Ozal added, however, that currently there are tensions in the international political scene. Noting that the reasons for these tensions should be sought in the lack of mutual trust, Ozal added that the arms race has intensified this lack of trust and prevented economic development. Noting that Turkey sincerely supports efforts toward disarmament aimed at securing world peace, Ozal later expressed Turkey's views on the Cyprus issue, the Middle East question, and the Iran-Iraq war.

On the Bulgarian issue, he said the following: Our relations with Bulgaria, which were developing until recent years, have, unfortunately, begun to deteriorate because of maltreatment of the ethnic Turks in Bulgaria. We have always believed that the problems created by this situation can be solved through a dialogue and with the persuasion of our joint friends. However, unfortunately, none of our calls for negotiations have yielded results.

According to the report from the Turkish Radio and Television [TRT] team, Ryzhkov said that despite the economic and social differences between them the two countries share various interests as a result of being neighbors. He added that the foundations of friendship laid by Lenin and Ataturk should be strengthened by the advantages of geographical proximity. Ryzhkov said that the Soviet Union sincerely wants to live in peace and friendship with Turkey.

Ozal will continue his official contacts in Moscow tomorrow as well. He will visit the Lenin Mausoleum and the monument of the unknown soldier and lay wreaths. He will then be received by Supreme Soviet Chairman Andrey Gromyko.

28 July Talks

PM301344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-Turkish Talks"]

[Text] Talks between N.I. Ryzhkov and T. Ozal began in the Kremlin on 28 July. Taking part in the talks were B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A.A. Reut, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Yu. M. Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister; V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Turkey; and other officials on the Soviet side and V. Halefoglu, foreign minister; A. Kurtcebe Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs; (N. Tezel), deputy foreign minister; O. Cankardes, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, and other officials accompanying T. Ozal on the Turkish side.

During the talks between the Soviet and Turkish heads of government there was a detailed exchange of views on topical international problems. They examined in detail the state of and prospects for future expansion and strengthening of the entire range of Soviet-Turkish good-neighborly relations.

During a discussion of questions pertaining to the present-day international situation, which took place in a constructive spirit and an atmosphere of frankness, the sides expounded their approaches to their solution. Noted the growing tension in the world, they advocated the need to take effective steps to strengthen international security and effect disarmament and to ensure a broad and productive dialogue between East and West to achieve the relevant accords.

T. Ozal's attention was drawn to the extensive program to prevent nuclear war and eliminate mass destruction weapons which was put forward by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, to other peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and its allies, including the one on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and to the Soviet Union's repeated extension of its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

The Soviet side gave a principled assessment of the U.S. course toward the militarization of space. In this context it was stressed that any support for the SDI program, let alone participation in it, can only be seen in the Soviet Union as a direct contribution to the implementation of the U.S. plans, which jeopardize international peace and security. N.I. Ryzhkov expounded the Soviet Union's "star peace" program -- a program of stage-by-stage point practical actions to establish broad international cooperation in the sphere of exploration and use of space in the interests of the peoples of all countries. [paragraph continues]

It was said that the Soviet side is prepared to consider the matter of involving Turkish universities and scientists in certain international projects in space research which will be implemented by Soviet scientists.

Prime Minister T. Ozal confirmed Turkey's commitment to the solution of problems of disarmament, of ensuring security and trust. He advocated the speediest achievement of mutually acceptable accords at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons and at other talks on questions of disarmament and the safeguarding of peace and the peoples' security.

There was also an exchange of views on the question of eliminating chemical weapons. The Soviet side approved of the Turkish leadership's statements that Turkey opposes the use of chemical weapons and that there are no such weapons on Turkish territory.

The sides stated their desire to conduct a further joint quest for points of contact on various aspects of the international situation and in that context they paid special attention to the discussion of European problems. This quest would contribute to the broadening of mutual understanding and the sphere of action in favor of peace and co-operation in Europe and adjoining regions. The importance of the continuation of the all-European process and the improvement of the situation on the continent was stressed.

Both sides also stated that peace can only be preserved and strengthened as a result of joint efforts by all states -- both big and small.

Voicing concern in connection with the continuing dangerous tension in the Near East, the government heads favored the speediest attainment of a just and all-embracing Near East settlement, saying that the real way to achieve this is through collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, within the framework of the international conference called for by the United Nations.

Common positions were noted regarding the speediest cessation of the Iran-Iraq war and the solution of existing disputes between the two countries by political means through talks. This would meet the interests of Iran and Iraq and the interests of other states in that region.

The Soviet side confirmed that the USSR's earlier proposals on safeguarding peace and security in the Mediterranean retain their full validity and that the implementation of the new Soviet initiatives, envisaging, in particular, the withdrawal of the Soviet and U.S. navies from the Mediterranean, would contribute to safeguarding and strengthening peace and fruitful cooperation in the region. Special emphasis was also placed on the topical nature of the USSR's proposals aimed at achieving an all-embracing just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem taking into account the legitimate interests of all Cypriots -- Turks and Greeks.

During the discussion of questions pertaining to bilateral relations the mutual belief was expressed that the future development and strengthening of good-neighborly and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the principles laid down in the 1972 Soviet-Turkish declaration and the 1978 political document accord with the interests of both states and the strengthening of peace in the region and in the world as a whole.

During this discussion an accord was reached on widening political, parliamentary, and public contacts. It was noted that the maintenance of Soviet-Turkish dialogue at various levels is an indispensable means of ensuring trust and mutual understanding when solving question of bilateral ties and that this dialogue can and must contribute to the settlement of existing international and regional problems.

The Soviet side noted in particular that our vital national interest in ensuring that the USSR always has good and peaceful relations with all neighboring states. This is a vitally important aim of our foreign policy and it is in this context that we view our relations with the Turkish Republic.

There was a thorough exchange of views on questions pertaining to trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. It was stressed that the existing long-term program for the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey and the long-term agreements on Soviet supplies of natural gas and electricity to Turkey meet both countries' economic needs and contribute to further raising the general level of Soviet-Turkish ties on a mutually advantageous, equitable basis.

It was deemed advisable to study the possibility of building industrial enterprises in Turkey with technical assistance from the USSR on a barter basis and to involve Turkish contractors in the construction of social and cultural facilities in the USSR. It is intended that this cooperation would be set against the cost of supplies of Soviet natural gas to Turkey.

Given that contacts and exchanges in the sphere of science, art, culture, and sport contribute to strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and Turkish peoples and help to acquaint them with one other's traditions and achievements in these spheres, the sides expressed willingness to further activate them and agreed to give the necessary instructions to their relevant organizations.

At the end of the talks the heads of the Soviet and Turkish governments, noting that Soviet-Turkish relations are in the process of positive and stable development, noted the presence of as yet untapped reserves for expanding and increasing the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation in the political, trade, economic, and other spheres.

Common views were expressed that for all the diversity of and contradictory elements in the modern world all states, especially neighbors, are becoming increasingly interconnected and interdependent and that this urgently dictates the need for new and original approaches to the problems of world politics and to questions of arranging genuine good-neighborly cooperation. The sides expressed mutual satisfaction at the results of the Moscow meetings and talks, which have contributed to strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the Soviet Union and Turkey, and they advocated the continuation and expansion of mutual contacts.

Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal invited USSR Council of Ministers Chairman N.I. Ryzhkov to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

On the same day A.A. Reut and A. Kurtcebe Alptemocin signed an agreement on cooperation between the USSR Gosplan and the State Planning Organization under the Turkish prime minister.

V.Ya Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism, and V. Halefoglu signed an agreement between the USSR government and the Turkish government on cooperation in the sphere of tourism.

N.I. Ryzhkov, T. Ozal, and other officials were present at the signing.

## Gromyko, Demichev Meet Ozal

LD290624 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- A meeting has begun in the Kremlin between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey.

Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is taking part in the conversation.

The head of the Turkish Government has been staying in Moscow since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

## Further on Gromyko Session

LD291831 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- A conversation between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey Turgut Ozal was held in the Kremlin today.

The sides expressed satisfaction over the state of and prospects for Soviet-Turkish relations, declared for their further widening on the basis of goodneighborliness. Favorable prerequisites exist for this: the experience of cooperation accumulated over many decades, the absence of irreconcilable contradictions between the USSR and Turkey. It was noted that commercial and economic ties can be widened considerably, which is an important basis for the further steady development of a complex of relations between the two states.

Andrey Gromyko emphasised that the pooling of the efforts of all who are capable of assessing soberly the realities of the nuclear age, both politicians and non-politicians, is necessary for effectively opposing the nuclear menace. Hope was expressed in this connection for the increase of Turkey's contribution to the solution of the tasks of safeguarding peace, for the possibility of a closer interaction of our two neighbour countries in this sphere.

Turgut Ozal said that Turkey, on its part, wishes that the Soviet Union and the United States should reach arrangement with taking into account the latest Soviet proposals.

Pointing to the usefulness and constructiveness of the Soviet-Turkish dialogue, Andrey Gromyko and Turgut Ozal expressed the conviction that the talks and the meetings held in Moscow will give a fresh impetus to versatile cooperation between the USSR and Turkey.

## Shevardnadze Meets Counterpart

LD291915 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS - There was a conversation here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Foreign Minister of the Republic of Turkey Vahit Halefoglu who is staying in the USSR in connection with the official visit of Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The foreign ministers had an exchange of opinions on the situation in the world, above all in the sphere of arms reduction and ensurance of security, discussed some international problems and a number of practical questions of Soviet-Turkish political relations.

The conversation passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

## Ozal Meets Ryzhkov 29 July

LD291916 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today had a conversation in the Kremlin with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, during which the discussion of a number of practical issues of bilateral Soviet-Turkish cooperation examined in the course of talks on July 28 was continued.

The work done by both sides in the course of preparations for and during the visit by the Turkish prime minister to the Soviet Union was assessed positively and satisfaction was expressed with the results achieved in its course.

The exchange of opinions was constructive and held in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Turgut Ozal and his wife tonight attended a concert by the Musa Dzhalil Tatar Opera and Ballet Company in the Moscow state operetta theatre.

Sitting in the central box, which was decorated with the state flags of Turkey and the Soviet Union, together with the guests were Nikolay Ryzhkov with his wife, and other officials.

The national anthems of the two countries were performed before the concert.

Turgut Ozal visited the Lenin Mausoleum and placed a wreath there. A wreath was also laid to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

## ANATOLIA Details Talks

TA291425 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1415 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 (A.A.) -- At the conclusion of official talks between the Turkish and Soviet delegations in Moscow Monday afternoon, two agreements were signed foreseeing cooperation between the planning organizations of the two countries as well as cooperation in the field of tourism, A.A. reporters informed Monday evening from Moscow.

In the course of the talks, the Soviets offered Turkish contractors to build hotels and motels on the Black Sea coast of the Soviet Union as payment for natural gas Turkey will buy from the USSR.

The Soviets also offered to build industrial installations in Turkey to be repaid by selling to the USSR the major portion of their production.

Among Turkey's export products in return for Siberian natural gas, the Soviets cited dry beans, grain and textiles.

Meanwhile, in a speech he delivered at dinner Monday evening given by his host Ryzhkov, Mr. Ozal touched on the subject of Bulgarian oppression on ethnic Turks in Bulgaria and said: "Problems between us and Bulgaria can be resolved bilaterally in the directions of recommendations of our common friends."

About the Cyprus problem Mr. Ozal said: "International community should treat equally both communities in Cyprus."

About disarmament Mr. Ozal's comment was: "We are following with interest the recent Soviet efforts."

In response, the Soviet prime minister remarked that trade and economic cooperation was only a part of Turkish-Soviet relations.

"Our countries, in different military and political alliances, should approach with special responsibility and caution subjects that influence their foreign policies and security interests," Ryzhkov said.

Indicating that they wished to expand reciprocal understanding and cooperation with Turkey regarding international problems.

"The Soviet people wish to sincerely live in friendship and peace with the Turkish people," Mr. Ryzhkov concluded.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal went to Moscow Monday morning for a five-day official visit as the guest of his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu and Finance Minister Kurtcobe Alptemocin, members of parliament, and 80 businessmen are accompanying the prime minister.

Mr. Ozal will visit Tashkent, Samarkand, and Sukhara in the Soviet Union after completion of the official talks.

## Ozal Comments on Talks

TA291635 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Pointing out that his official visit to the USSR could not be termed as one that will open a new era in relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said that his visit was nevertheless being conducted in a constructive and beneficial atmosphere based on mutual understanding.

In a news conference he held today after concluding his offical talks in Moscow, Ozal briefed Turkish journalists on his talks with Nikolay Ryzhkov, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

He said he pointed out to Soviet officials the need to realistically elminate the biased stands of the past existing in Turkish-Soviet relations. Recalling that, though neighbors, the two countries belong to two separate alliances. Ozal said that this situation created certain problems now and then. He added: They want there to be less tension because of this situation. It is natural that we also share this desire.

Noting that in addition to similarities between the views of the two countries on various issues, differences also exist, Ozal said: We are not here to settle our differences. Yet, we have had the opportunity to explain once more our views on these issues.

Following the news conference, Ozal met with Ryzhkov at the Kremlin Palace. Ozal will continue his visit to the USSR tomorrow by going to Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek Republic.

## Ozal Departs on Tour

LD300701 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey and his wife have left Moscow for a tour of the country.

Mr. Ozal has been staying in the USSR on an official visit since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport the head of the Turkish and his wife were seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and his wife, by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

## Arrives in Tashkent

TA301458 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tashkent, 30/7 (A.A.) -- Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is on a five-day official visit to the USSR, came here today following his two-day stay in Moscow.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal and the Turkish delegation accompanying him was welcomed at the Tashkent airport by Mr. Kadyrov, head of the Uzbekistan Minister Council. After holding a meeting with Mr. Kadyrov, Turgut Ozal will visit the unknown soldier monument and make a tour at the touristic and historical sites of Tashkent.

Concluding his offical contacts in Moscow, Turgut Ozal will spend his remaining 3 days in the USSR by visiting Samarkand and Leningrad.

## VASILYEV VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

PM251000 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English no 27, 6 Jul 86 p 5

[USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute Deputy Director Aleksey Vasilyev article: "The Middle East: Is Settlement Possible"]

[Text] The Middle East conflict is fraught with seeds of a much wider confrontation. Its metastases are found both close to it and thousands of kilometres from its immediate zone. The derivatives of this conflict are the internal crisis in Lebanon, the US agression in the Gulf of Sidra and, to a certain extent, the war between Iran and Iraq.

The development of science and technology in that region, the turning of Israel into a threshold country in the production of nuclear weapons (a country, incidentally, which, for all intents and purposes, has already stepped across the threshold) and the potentialities that these same weapons could, in the future, appear in the hands of some of its enemies, the advent of missile weapons in the area, and Israel's joining in the American star wars programme -- all these factors can have unpredictable consequences.

The danger stemming from the continuation of the conflict is all the more formidable because the interests of other states, including those of the USA and the USSR exist directly in that region and come into conflict from time to time. The naval fleets of the two powers are present in the region, which is located immediately to the south of the Soviet Union's southern frontiers.

An old question: Who stands to gain, and who to lose, from this conflict? The constant blows delivered by one country (enjoying temporary technical and organizational superiority and support from the mightiest power in the West) against other countries have the ultimate goal of imposing a solution advantageous to one side. The recklessness of this type of policy is obvious and not only in the sense that it can ignite a "major" conflict and damage the interests of the other side. The Arab countries' resistance to Israel may have its ups and downs. Israel's defeat in Lebanon is the best example testifying to this effect. To think that diktat will bear its fruits is fraught with grave danger in the future. Who can rule out, for example, that internal developments in any Arab country will not proceed in a direction directly opposite to what their opponents would like to see? Evidences of this already exist: from the antishah revolution in Iran to the upsurge of the movement of Islamic fundamentalists in other countries who do not hide their non-acceptance of the state of Israel. In the long run, the human masses may begin to play the same role they are playing in the situation in Iran. And then the technical superiority of a small country with a tiny population will prove to be a chimera. In this way, all sides stand to lose from the continuation of the conflict.

There are many today who link the Middle East conflict to the problem of international terrorism. Terrorism breeds new terrorism, violence entails violence. True, in relation to the Middle East, the old argument about what came first -- the chicken or the egg -- is unacceptable. In the Middle East it is clear who started the terrorist actions, who evicted hundreds of thousands of indigenes from their lands, who practised and continues to practise measures familiar to the times of the Nazi occupation of a number of countries. The question, however, is different. Can the development of the conflict and hence the future of countries in that region be given into the hands of fanatics on both sides?

The danger for the world community consists in the fact that irresponsible fanatics can get and do get ever more lethal types of weapons and use them without hesitation.

At the 27th CPSU Congress Mikhail Gorbachev proposed the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, an integral part of which must be the just political settlement of international crises or regional conflicts. The main provisions of this system are applicable to the Middle East as well. Here, as in other regions of the planet, there is an acute need for unconditional respect for the sovereign rights of every nation to choose its ways of development. Here it is necessary to formulate ideas and work out measures to ensure trust among the states of the region and effective guarantees both against aggression and for the inviolability of frontiers. In the Middle East as nowhere else, there is a need to work out and adopt effective methods for ending international terrorism in its various forms. Here there is a need to put an end to the propaganda of racial, national or religious exclusiveness or discrimination against any people on these grounds.

For three years running the UN General Assembly has passed resolutions calling for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East. This was fully consistent with the Soviet proposals made earlier. However, no headway has been made so far in this respect.

Logic, and the interests of all countries and of mankind as a whole, are prompting an obvious way out -- the need to find a peaceful political settlement to the conflict.

When critics call the Soviet proposals "propaganda" or "pro-Arab proposals", they at best have not read these proposals well enough, and at worst are deliberately distorting them. The point is that the Soviet Union's position is a position not "for the Arabs" but for a principled approach to the Middle East conflict, for a peaceful solution, for settlement, for the legitimate interests of Arabs and Jews alike, for observing the norms and principles of international law, and for safeguarding peace and security in that region. If one carefully reads the proposals on the principles of settlement, one will see that they by no means provide for infringing upon the rights and security of Israel.

The Soviet Union is convinced that peace in the Middle East cannot be established through the use of force or through the imposition of someone else's will upon the conflicting sides. The solution to the problem must have a political character, be comprehensive and take cognizance of the interests of all peoples in the region. Precisely this kind of programme for a general Middle East settlement is contained in the Soviet proposals based on the principle of non-admission of the capture of foreign lands through aggression. Therefore, all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 must be returned to the Arabs. There is a need to ensure, in practice, the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the Palestinian Liberation Organization, to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state on the lands which will be freed from Israeli occupation. There is a need to ensure a real right for all states of the region to safe and independent existence, to end the state of war, and to establish peace between the Arab states and Israel. Lastly, it is proposed to adopt international guarantees for the settlement of the Middle East problem. The USSR is prepared to take part in these guarantees.

Why is provision made for the principle of an international conference, for precisely this mechanism? The point is that separate agreements cannot bring about a stable peace since they imply dictation of the strong in relation to the weak. First, the balance of forces is not stable. Second, it can never be guaranteed that a foreign policy concession, made at gunpoint, will not be rejected by a considerable part of the population of the country which made this concession (Lebanon is a recent example). And third, the very principle of driving the enemy into the corner is at variance with common sense and political wisdom dating back to the times of ancient Rome. Any long-term political solution envisages a compromise.

The Arabs have legitimate interests and legitimate demands. They imply the need to set free all Arab lands occupied by Israel and to ensure implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to establish an independent state. If understood correctly, these proposals take cognizance of the interests of Israel itself and the guarantees of its safe existence, including safe frontiers.

By the way, the safety of frontiers in our time is not determined by some geographical characteristics, their passage across mountains or along rivers, or their distance from the state's economic centres. The safety of frontiers is determined by the readiness of neighbours to live in peace and by corresponding international guarantees. Therefore, speaking about the safety of frontiers, I would stress that the Arabs who live next to Israel are equally, if not more, interested in these safe frontiers than it is.

It is implied that all countries concerned, including the great powers, should take part in the international conference. We admit that the United States has legitimate interests in the Middle East, for instance, economic and political interests and cultural contacts. But speaking about this, we naturally suppose that the other side should admit the existence of the Soviet Union's legitimate interests in the Middle East. The question is not of domination or subordination, not of the establishment of military alliances or military bases, and not of privileges, but precisely of the existence of legitimate interests linked to the USSR's economic and other relations with Arab countries, and to the fact that this region lies in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's frontiers.

When the Soviet Union speaks about an international conference, it by no means has in mind its ultimate results. They can be worked out only in the process of the conference. But the USSR proposes the general goals and principles. Compromises and even some unexpected decisions are possible in the context of these general, global principles.

The conference can formulate the general principles of settlement, the character of the peace, the commitment of the sides to end the conflict, and the international guarantees of the settlement. All of this calls for collective decisions so that the agreement should not be reached at the expense of the legitimate interests or rights of any side or sides. This ispossible only provided all sides concerned take part in the talks. In some cases, naturally, bilateral negotiations will also be required.

In the Soviet proposals it is stated that following the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state, it will be entitled to determine the character of its relations with neighbouring countries, including the possibility of forming a confederation. Provision is also made for a sufficiently flexible structure of the working bodies of the conference: along with commissions on the problem principle, it is proposed, if need by, to set up groups and continue contacts in the framework of the conference on a bilateral basis.

The fundamental principles of such confederation have already been worked out in the corresponding resolutions of the United Nations, which include the principle of non-admission of the acquisition of foreign territories through the threat or use of force, and the principle of guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, sovereignty and independence. Naturally, the rights of all states and peoples to free, independent existance must be duly protected.

As far as the representation of the Arab people of Palestine is concerned, reference can be made to the fact that the UN unreservedly recognizes the PLO as their sole legitimate representative. The UN has ruled out the possibility of the Palestinian problem -- the key to the Middle East settlement -- being solved without the participation of the PLO. [paragraph continues]

To think that it is possible to solve the Palestinian problem by establishing some "autonomy", after the pattern of the bantustans in South Africa, means to create the same inflammable situation which now exists in the south of Africa and which is bound to bring about the collapse of the apartheid regime.

It is clear, of course, that the convocation of a peace conference on the Middle East is not an easy undertaking and will require proper preparation, but the main thing is goodwill and a patent desire to secure a turn for the better in the development of the Middle East situation and thereby to contribute decisively to the general improvement of the international climate. The lack of solution to any of the components of the Middle East conflict -- be it the unrealized right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, or the preservation of the Israeli occupation of Arab lands, or the non-existence of internationally recognized and legally formalized frontiers, in short, the lack of one of the vital components -- cannot bring about a durable peace in the region.

The only way towards universal settlement in the Middle East -- via an international conference -- is being blocked by the Israeli and American leaderships. However, in Israel itself there are forces, not numerous so far, it is true, which realize the dangerous consequences of Israel's scorn for a universal settlement. Moreover, the practice of occupying foreign lands and the militarization of both the state machinery and the public mind create an ever increasing threat to democratic tendencies and traditions in Israeli society itself. Let us recall the words of Karl Marx who said that a nation which oppresses other nations cannot itself be free.

I believe, however, that in the USA itself leverage is still enjoyed by politicians who understand that the national interests of the USA, as well as of other states, will be furthered by defusing the time bomb in the shape of the Middle East conflict. This is evidenced, for example, by the participation of 43 non-governmental organizations in the North American organizations in the North American regional symposium, held under UN aegis in New York last June, which I happened to attend. All of them spoke in favour of holding, as soon as possible, an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO, as well as the USSR and the USA.

In this way they voiced concern that the unsettled nature of the Middle East conflict can become an obstacle on the way to solving the cardinal, main international problems: a return to detente, stopping the nuclear arms race and preventing its spread to space, the reduction and subsequent dismantling of nuclear arsenals -- in short, the measures and conditions which can insure humankind against destruction.

DOBRYNIN, BRUTENTS MEET WITH LEBANON'S JUNBLATT

LD301820 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, have met today with Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

The representatives of the CPSU have reaffirmed that the Soviet Union supports the struggle of the Lebanese people for the strengthening of their homeland's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, for the right to decide themselves upon the form of its government and social system. The CPSU considers the struggle of the Lebanese patriots against the Israeli aggressors to be legitimate and just, and demands unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli occupiers from the whole of Lebanon's territory. Support has been expressed for the striving of the Lebanese national-patriotic forces for an end to the fratricidal strife and a democratic settlement of the outstanding problems.

The participants in the meeting stressed the importance of unity of actions by the Lebanese and Palestinians, all the Arab patriotic forces countering the intrigues of imperialism and reaction. Walid Junblatt expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU for solidarity with the struggle waged by the Lebanese patriots.

The sides have also stressed the identity of the stands of the CPSU and the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon on questions of the Middle East situation. The sides have declared for a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. To ensure a successful advancement on that road it takes the cohesion of the Arab countries and restoration of the unity of the Palestine resistance movement on the anti-imperialist basis.

## AAPSO ISSUES STATEMENT ON PERES-HASSAN MEETING

LD291031 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo July 29 TASS -- According to a statement of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization circulated here, the meeting between King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Peres showed that Israel stubbornly refused to give up its aggressive expansionist policy in the region and to recognize the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The statement said that the meeting had made it clear that U.S. imperialism and Israel continued to impose the policy of Camp David and separate deals on Arab countries despite the fact that it had failed before.

According to the statement, one of the objectives of the Morocco meeting was to divert the attention of the public from the proposal on holding an international conference devoted to the Middle East settlement with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization -- the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people, as well as permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, primarily the USSR and the U.S.

The statement said that just and durable peace in the Middle East could not be achieved through separate contacts and deals. In order to achieve it, it is necessary to resolve the Palestinian problem which is the root cause of the Middle East conflict, to make Israel stop its aggressive expansionist policy in the region, to withdraw its troops from all the occupied Arab lands, to recognize the PLO which is leading the struggle of the Palestinian people for the return to their homeland, for self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

FRONTLINE STATES' HARARE SUMMIT ASSESSED

PM251552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Zenovich "Commentator's Column": "Firm Resolve"]

[Text] A conference of "Front-Line" states' leaders has been held in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe. It was prompted by the need to strike a common stance in connection with the dangerous deterioration of the military-political situation in southern Africa through the fault of the South African racist regime. This stance is expounded in a joint communique signed by the meeting participants -- the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

The chief feature of the document is the alarm at the obvious reluctance of South Africa's Western partners to stop cooperating with the apartheid regime in circumstances where the Pretoria rulers have sharply stepped up tension in the region.

The essential link between the racists' aggressiveness and the West's connivance is made perfectly clear inthe document. On the one had, Pretoria has declared a state of emergency in the country, and, under cover of this, is perpetrating mass terror and repression against the vast majority of the country's population, who are demanding the total elimination of the apartheid system. At the same time there has been a sharp increase in South Africa's acts of aggression against the "Front-Line" states, and Pretoria has served notice that the recent armed raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and the Angolan port of Namibe will be followed by new, even more telling strikes. In these circumstances, the communique points out, the only remaining possibility of effecting a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in southern Africa is to totally isolate Pretoria in the international arena. And the way to do this is to impose compulsory and all-embracing economic sanctions.

Against this background, the communique notes, the decision by the EEC, particularly Britain, to postpone sanctions has aroused special indignation. Britain's position is described in the document as "totally unacceptable" and equivalent to support for the racist regime. There was equally resolute condemnation of Washington's and Pretoria's aid to the Naitional Union for the Total Independence of Angola terrorist gangs in Angola and the attempts to "link" the decolonization of Namibia to other questions.

In exposing these maneuvers, the participants in the Harare conference reiterated their support for the South African and Namibian peoples' struggle against the racist regime.

The "Front-Line" states have long been victims of aggressive onslaughts by Pretoria. But, as the Harare meeting showed, their resolve to continue the struggle against apartheid is unshakable.

## GORBACHEV ENDS FAR EAST VISIT IN KHABAROVSK

### Meets Residents

LD301507 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has continued to familiarize himself with the life of Khabarovsk Kray in the political education house of the Khabarovsk Kray CPSU Committee. Machine building industries, radio-technical and electronic industries, ferrous metallurgy, and power engineering will develop at an accelerated pace in the kray during the current 5-year plan. The volume of higher category and higher quality output will almost double. The kray's scientific and technological potential makes it possible to attain higher targets, too.

[Begin recording] [Video shows city scenes, limousines arriving, stopping at a crossroads, Gorbachev getting out and, in company of nine unidentified officials, approaching the applauding crowd]

[Gorbachev] Now I wish to have a look; I have been told how the kray will be developing during the 12th 5-Year Plan. But I think that you have listened to what we are doing in the Far East, for I spoke about this, and those who did not listen, read about it. Yes. I wish you all the best.

[Unidentified person in crowd] Thank you, good health to you.

[video shows Gorbachev approaching a gray brick building]

[Gorbachev] They had questions for me there, but you have no questions.

[Persons in crowd] No, no, no, it is not so.

[Gorbachev] I wish you all the best.

[Persons in crowd] Thank you, thank you. [end recording]

Subsequently Comrade Gorbachev acquainted himself with a small exhibition of consumer goods. Thousands of consumer goods for everyday and household requirements and industrial use are produced in Khaborovsk Kray. One-fifth of them are modernized on an annual basis.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary met officers of the Red Banner Far Eastern Military Okrug in Khaborovsk.

### Visits Kray Exhibition

LD302228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] In the afternoon, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a look round the "Khabarovsk Kray in the 12th 5-Year Plan" exhibition. Our special correspondents report:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] The kray's House of Political Education: An exhibition on Khabarovsk Kray during the 12th 5-Year Plan has been laid out here. At the moment they are awaiting Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's arrival here. Inhabitants of the town of Khabarovsk are waiting for the honored guest's arrival. They have filled the whole square in front of the building (?here) and adjoining streets. There are people of all ages here -- old and young have come with their children. [applause and shouts] And now the car has arrived at the entrance.

[Unidentified voice] We will (?support) you, Mikhail Sergeyevich. We will help you.

[Unidentified voice] Yes!

[Gorbachev] In general I must say that the most important thing that gives one strength is your support. For after all, we have, generally speaking, become more critical of ourselves. All of us have got a little too relaxed. It is not so easy to gain control over oneself -- It is always much easier to deal with opponents and enemies in open battle.

But here we have to cope with our shortcomings. Some have more of them, some less, but all must take a look at themselves. I do not exclude myself, and I see that I also have in my time not done everything in the way I should have done it. What we must do is now clear to us, and in 2 or 3 years, toward the end of the 5-year plan, if we carry out what we have already started, then it will already start to bear fruit. It is already bringing about order a little. You can feel it. But, comrades, it is still so little, compared with what we have to do. Some people think it is just a matter of waiting, sitting it out and then setting about things in the old way. They will not succeed. This is the kind of political line we will pursue, and you act here, feel yourselves to be the masters. You are not renting from anybody, you are in your own country. It cannot be denied. It somehow came about in this country that as soon as someone wanted to raise an issue in a forthright manner, they were told to mind their own business. Everything in the country concerns us. People have also popped up pretending to be some kind of revolutionaries, we see them as well. The demagogues adapted to former times, and they adapt to the times now.

For our man, for the main bulk of the people, discpline is not a terrible thing. Everything always goes better under order and discipline and we feel calmer, act more confidently, things go well and life improves. But in places we must manage things differently, change our approach in the social sphere, and we also need to make corrections in the way we run the country. We want more rights and also more responsibilities for the soviets. Services should be normal, and the atmosphere one of goodwill, and our public catering areas must become places where we can come with our children, sit down and linger, and even have a rest.

This is how it should be. Should it really be a case of: What do you want -- make an order or clear off. This is called "Culture" under socialism! It is true that sometimes a person comes to work in a bad mood -- maybe something is wrong at home -- but you must leave your personal affairs at home, and relate to other people with consideration, in a civilized manner. And we will keep each other in a good mood, and there will be more of an imclination, as it were, to do something more. The main thing needed now, and I say this to you and ask you: Work, work, work!

And earlier we also spoke correctly.

Look, I have leafed through many resolutions passed during the past 20 years. I do not find that they were mistaken. The slogans and appeals even then were true, but we did not finish the work. Now, in order that what we planned does not stay on paper alone, let us act. And back there we will question, question strictly, we have no reason to make allowances for anything. But you are here, and I wish you success.

## Visits Sovkhoz

LD301347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Report on Gorbachev's visit to Krasnorechenskiy sovkoz near Khabarovsk on 30 July]

[Excerpts] Meetings have begun between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the working people of Khabarovsk. [passage omitted]

Comrade Gorbachev visited the Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz near the kray center. Our special correspondents report:

[Begin recording] [correspondent] [passage omitted] Mikhail Sergeyevich has been presented with a basket of vegetables grown on this soil from the sovkhoz workers. This is a tradition here, on this soil where grain does not grow.

[Gorbachev] Hello, kids! Are you on vacation?

[Children] Hello! Yes!

[Gorbachev] You have not frozen in the rain?

[Children] No!

[Gorbachev] Hello!

[Speakers] Hello!

[Speaker] These are the directors of the suburban sovkhoz.

[Gorbachev] And who is head of the rayon agro-industrial committee?

[Speaker] Kotelnikov, over there.

[Gorbachev] Is it possible to expand the plowed area?

[Kotelnikov] The possibilities are very limited. We are currently working on drainage of the land, and we also have land in the Amur vally. We intend to grow vegetables on it and organize subsidiary farming, and supply water to the gardens so that all of this land, every hectare, can work for the food program.

[Speaker] It has to be given to the people.

[Gorbachev] Are the people drawn to the land?

[Speakers] Yes, they are.

[Gorbachev] That is very good. And now a general question for you: Have the decisions on the agro-industrial complex reached you?

[Speakers] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] And now no one is asking for greater rights?

[Speaker] We have enough for the time being. We have to make use of them.

[Gorbachev] Well, it turns out that it is not so simple. It is difficult to get them, but it is even more difficult to use them. How is the economy in the rayon?

[Speaker] A whole range of sovkhozes are still running at a loss. We have worked out a program; in 2 or 3 years all farms will be making a profit.

[Gorbachev] And who is it that makes the farms run at a loss?

[Speaker] It is the directors.

[Second speaker] Over the 5-year plan the (Garevskiy) sovkhoz has yielded 139,000 in profit and over 1985 a deficit of 461,000. [currencies not specified]

[Gorbachev] Why did it make a profit before, and suddenly 400,000 of losses all at once? What is the matter?

[Speaker] The problem lies mainly with livestock raising Mikhail Sergeyevich. The question concerned cadres.

[Gorbachev] Well that is a general matter, everywhere there are problems.

[Speaker] Over the first half of the year all profits...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] Do you make use of the right to sell 30 percent of vegetables?

[Speaker] Yes, we do.

[Gorbachev] All of you?

[Speakers] Yes, all of us, at the markets.

[Gorbachev] Have you set up stores?

[Speakers] Yes, the stores have been built. We have set up stands at the bazaar.

[Speaker] An exceptional decision, exceptional, Mikhail Sergeyvich.

[Gorbachev] And the main thing now is that nothing should be lost. As soon as I get my market stall going, and sell, straight away the (?prices fall at the market, it is true, is it not?)

[Speaker] Prices have recently fallen, R5 instantly; prices have fallen by 50 percent.

[[Gorbachev] What?

[Speaker] By 50 percent.

[Gorbachev] You have asked this question. These sort of prices, you know, you cannot solve these things by administrative means. Well, you can solve them administratively, but the market will be empty. But this is very good [words indistinct] and it is to your advantage.

[Speakers] It is to our advantage, and you notice it.

[Gorbachev] And look at what you can still do, more, add more.

[Speaker] They will learn to trade, Mikhail Sergeyevich.

[Second speaker] That is another thing to get used to, to learn.

[Third speaker] We are only just beginning, and we would like, when we came up against this job, that is, it has to be done so that there is everything in our kiosk, not only beets and cabbage, and whatever, but greens, and marrow, and aubergine, but we still don't have this sort of thing on the sovkhoz, and we are already thinking that the housewife should be able to buy everything in our kiosk.

[Speaker] Before it was not profitable for them, those green crops, but now it is profitable, they have noticed, why have you all started with green crops?

[Gorbachev] I will tell you, do you know, I was still in the Moscow region when I was responsible for every question of agriculture. Such a turnover on all the farms, lots of profits, several millions; what sort of land have you got? It turns out that it is not because of the land. It is just that there is the possibility of setting up a complex, hothouses, for the cultivation of mushrooms, as well. It would fill these hectares, and everything can be put under plastic the whole year round. And so you too should trade in these green crops in winter, too.

[Speaker] We have fallen behind a bit in this, but life is forcing us to take this up now.

[Gorbachev] And tell me, who has profits here?

[Speaker] [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] Do you have the opportunity of converting these profits into housing, social and cultural amenities? What have you managed to build over this period?

[Speaker] Over this period we have built a fine pioneers' camp, and now fine houses for livestock farmers, with all amenities.

Over there we have a dentist's surgery; there is a physiological surgery, and over there we have a nice nursery, and here too there is a consumer services combine. We also have ... here there is a fine store.

[Gorbachev] And is the housing good?

[Speaker] Housing, so to speak, is a bit on the difficult side. We need housing, and as for whether we like the farm -- I am staying on the farm, but more housing has to be built.

[Gorbachev] And how much housing is built each year throughout the rayon per farm -- apartments that is?

[Speaker] Twenty-five apartments.

[Gorbachev] Per farm?

[Speaker] Yes.

[Gorbachev] Well, that is suitable. Have you started to improve the projects more or less, or do you [word indistinct] like 100 years ago?

[Speaker] No, the housing is good, the town is helping with the building. [passage indistinct]

[Speaker] There are cottages.

[Second speaker] Perhaps in our conditions both sorts need to be built. There are different sorts of families.

[Gorbachev] Well, you know best. Young people are usually drawn to this sort.

[Speaker] Absolutely right.

[Second speaker] Young people are drawn to the cottages, too.

[Gorbachev] Well, I think that everyone is drawn to the cottages.

[Speaker] Of course. [laughter] [passage omitted] [end recording]

## TV Shows Gorbachev at Sovkhoz

LD302306 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; report on Gorbachev's visit to Krasnorechenskiy sovkhoz near Khabarovsk on 30 July]

[Excerpts] [Vidow shows Gorbachev motorcade arriving at dairy and vegetable farm. Gorbachev gets out of the car and is presented with a basket of vegetables by a young woman.]

[Woman] [First words indistinct, drowned by applause] ... now we do not grow grain so much, we grow more vegetables.

[Video shows Gorbachev taking the basket, saying a couple of indistinct words and laughing.] Thank you.

[Woman] This year...

[Gorbachev] Did you put some tomatoes in there too?

[Woman] Yes, there are tomatoes.

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct] Thank you very much. [video shows him taking the basket and passing it to an aide. He then shakes hands with the woman.] To whom do you sell it? Do you sell it directly or do you take it to the fruit and vegetable depot?

[Woman] We take it into the city.

[Gorbachev] So you have been given the right to do that?

[Woman] Yes, we have.

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct]

[Woman] We take it into the city.

[Gorbachev] So you still do not have a shop?

[Woman] Shop? What shop?

[Local official] At the market.

[Woman] Oh, yes, there is a shop there.

[Gorbachev] Your own?

[Woman] Yes.

[Gorbachev] At the market?

[Woman] Yes, yes.

[Gorbachev] [words indistinct]

[Woman] We will try.

[Gorbachev] Have you been working here for many years?

[Woman] Nineteen years [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You are married?

[Woman] Yes, we have a family. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] He works on the farm too?

[Woman] Yes, my husband works on the farm here.

[Gorbachev] How do you live?

[Woman] We get along all right [words indistinct].

[Gorbachev] Thank you. [video shows young children approach the official party, carrying flowers. The children are in pioneer uniform.] Hello, kids! Are you on vacation?

[Children] Hello! Yes!

[Gorbachev] You have not frozen in the rain?

[Children] No! [video shows children presenting flowers to Gorbachev and Raisa, and to others not on screen. Video cuts to line of agricultural officials to whom Gorbachev is being introduced by the leading local official who has been accompanying him throughout the Khabarovsk visit. Gorbachev stops to talk to the last in line, who is introduced as the sovkhoz director, Comrade Magnin]

[Gorbachev] You have received the main information, what it is all about, have you?

[Magnin] Yes. [all laugh] [Gorbachev moves on toward a crowd]

[Voice] These are mainly people who are engaged in ...

[video shows Gorbachev cutting in to say something as item ends abruptly]

## Meets Military Commanders

PM301941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Military Leaders"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee met in Khabarovsk with the commanders [komandnyy sostav] of the Red Banner Far East Military District.

## Leaves for Moscow

LD310721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] A conference of the Khabarovsk Kray's party aktiv took place in Khabarovsk today. CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered a major speech at the conference. Comrade Gorbachev also left Khabarovsk for Moscow today. Comrade Chernyy, Khabarovsk kraykom first secretary; Comrade Danelyuk, krayispolkom chairman; and members of the kraykom bureau saw him off at the airport.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS FIRST-HALF RESULTS

PM291051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] On 18 July a session of the USSR Council of Ministers was held at which the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development and the USSR State Budget in the first 6 months of 1986 were discussed.

The USSR Council of Ministers noted that as a result of the work under way in the country to implement the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the active participation of labor collectives and all the working people in town and country in the implementation of the strategy of acceleration outlined by the party, certain positive changes have been achieved in the development of the national economy during the past period.

The plan for the first 6 months of 1986 has been fulfilled as regards the main indicators. The increase in industrial output compared with the corresponding period last year totaled 5.6 percent against the 4.3 percent envisaged by the annual plan; above-plan output sales totaled R7 billion; the plan was fulfilled by all union republics and USSR ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. The restructuring under way in the agro-industrial complex is beginning to have a positive impact on the results of its work. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the volume of livestock and poultry purchases has increased by 7.3 percent and of milk by 5.7 percent. The fulfillment of the plans for the transportation of freight by all means of transport has improved. The process of the utilization of intensive factors in the development of the economy is gathering momentum and qualitative indicators have risen. Targets for labor productivity and profit growth and cuts in the prime cost of output have been exceeded.

At the same time the USSR Council of Ministers noted that a number of ministries and departments have not adopted all the measures necessary to ensure that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are fulfilled, negative trends and bottlenecks in the development of the economy are overcome, and all available reserves are utilized. The restructuring is not being carried out resolutely or energetically enough in a number of sectors and regions. Fitful production, the output of poor-quality goods, wastefulness, and violations of state discipline are still tolerated. Around one-fourth of associations and enterprises failed to meet their contract delivery commitments.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers that, strictly guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 11 July 1986 "On the results of the development of the country's economy in the first 6 months of 1986," they should draw up and implement effective measures to eliminate the shortcomings that were allowed to occur during the first half of the year and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and the adopted socialist pledges. The closest attention must be paid to the introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements, the intensification of the policy of savings, cuts in production costs, and the fulfillment of the financial indicators specified in the plan.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and other USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must achieve greater efficiency in the performance of fuel and energy complex enterprises and ensure fuel supplies for the national economy and the latter's uninterrupted and reliable functioning in winter conditions.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and ministries and departments which have subsidiary farms under their jurisdiction must focus their attention on the completion of the harvest, the preservation of the crop, and preparations for its acceptance and processing. The pace of the procurement of succulent and coarse feeds for livestock farming must be stepped up in every possible way.

Construction and other USSR ministries and departments and also union republic councils of ministers must adopt measures to improve the organization of construction work, reduce as much as possible the time taken to complete projects, and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of targets for commissioning production capacities and constructing housing and sociocultural facilities.

Union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments have been instructed to implement the measures necessary to increase the output of consumer goods, drastically improve their quality, and ensure that the shortfall in the supply of goods in demand which has been allowed to build up in the first half of the year is made up during the third quarter and that the plan for retail turnover and paid services to the population is fulfilled. Measures have also been outlined to develop the network of consumer service facilities and improve the standard of their work.

The session of the USSR Council of Ministers was attended by CPSU Central Committee Politburo members G.A. Aliyev and L.N. Zaykov.

The session was addressed by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Homes Being Built

PM301050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 86 First EDition p 3

[Special correspondents M. Odinets and I. Shatunovskiy article under the rubric "Chernobyl AES: Chronicle of Events": "Zelenyy Mys"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast -- The land on the northern bank of the estuary of the Teterev River rises in a gentle slope to the smooth blue surface of the Kiev reservoir. A small field village was situated here, housing a team from Gornostaypol's Lenin kolkhoz. Now this location appears on the map under a new name: Zelenyy Mys. This will be the name of a settlement for Chernobyl AES power workers which will be built here to house 10,000 residents.

"Belyy Parokhod," another floating settlement consisting of eight diesel (electric) ships, already provides housing for the tour-of-duty teams serving the AES power units.

We sat in the office of A. Gamanyuk, first secretary of the Pripyat party gorkom, and listened to his narrative:

"The small town of Zelenyy Mys will house power station staff and construction workers who will participate directly in the restoration and operations of the power station," Aleksandr Sergeyevich told us. It is well known that 7,500 apartments in Kiev and 500 apartments in Chernigov have been allocated to families of power workers evacuated from Pripyat. Working in shifts, taking it in turn to work at the station and rest at Zelenyy Mys, the power workers and construction workers will return to their families in Kiev and Chernigov -- just as well that the distance is not too great -- and will then travel back here to work as part of tour-of-duty collectives. Specialists who have come from different cities in the country will also live here. Collectives from the Pripyat No. 3 Housing Construction Combine and the "Yuzhatomenergostroy" Trust will build a new town for the AES workers, a town whose layout should to a certain extent be a copy of Pripyat. Premises for stores, communal dining rooms, and medical institutions will be erected here in addition to the housing. It will also have a movie theater and a culture center, and a stadium is also planned. Many labor collectives from fraternal republics will take part in building the settlement.

...Each day, hundreds of trucks rush along the republic's highways in the direction of Kiev, bringing bricks, cement, timber, and ferroconcrete products from the Donbass, the Dniepr valley, the Black Sea coastal region, and the Ukraine's western oblasts. They are carrying construction materials to areas where houses are being built for the population evacuated from Chernobylskiy Rayon and Pripyat. It is planned to erect 7,250 summer house type homes with outbuildings and 200 projects for social and cultural purposes in a number of population centers in Kiev Oblast and some villages in Zhitomir Oblast by next October. In addition to that, repair work will be carried out on 6,000 private homes where families from Chernobylskiy Rayon will be settled. This work is on a large scale. More than 50,000 construction workers from all oblasts in the republic must not only construct housing and premises for clubs and medical institutions but must also install electricity and water supply networks and radio communication lines, lay roads, and build sidewalks.

Just beyond Lyudvinovka village we met construction workers from Ternopol Oblast's Gusyatinskiy Rayon. It has been decided to call the street of new homes here Gusyatinskaya. The walls of the houses -- there will be 150 of them -- are rising before your very eyes. The Gusyatinskiy Rayon workers have resolved to complete the entire package of work not by 1 October as planned, but by 1 August -- 2 months ahead of schedule. "The settlement must be built in such a way," A. Chernyy, secretary of the construction site party organization, said, "that the homes bring joy to their new residents, that people from Chernobyl live there in comfort and warmth, and that every yard has its sheds, cellars, and other outbuildings."

Sixteen construction organizations have concentrated in Baryshevskiy Rayon, having brought their own people, equipment, and construction materials here from Donetsk Oblast. They are building 290 homes near Lekhnevka village and 240 buildings around Rudnitskoye village.

Residents of Cheremoshna and Nivetskoye villages, previously evacuated from the Chernobyl AES 30 km zone, recently returned home. But the decision about the homecoming of residents of other villages in the 30 km zone, including Chernobyl itself, will be made only after the implementation of all measures to guarantee people's total safety.

The construction of homes in Kiev Oblast rayons and the provision of housing for the evacuees is only part of the overall task. It is equally important to erect buildings for schools, kindergartens, medical institutions, and clubs in the new settlements. Most of this construction work is still only at the planning stage. Finally, the provision of work for all resettled people is another highly crucial question. Alternatives are already being studied to expand the agriculture-oriented production zone. [paragraph continues]

In some places farms which have been completely moved will carry on with their activity in new locations, in other places individual teams will join already existing kolkhozes, and elsewhere the newcomers will supplement local production collectives.

...Storks can often be seen flying above the meadows beyond Lyudvinovka village. They love these places. The construction workers, having built a home, decided to make on its roof a nest for the noble bird which, according to popular belief, brings happiness to the residents. Soon the new home will house its new residents, and the storks will settle there in the spring. They will also fly to tens of thousands of other new residents.

## Health Advice Given

AU290859 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 Jul 86 p 3

[RATAU report: "Observe the Rules of Hygiene: Scientists and Specialists Advise" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND PRESS, TELEVISION, AND RADIO EDITORIAL OFFICES OF THE REPUBLIC ARE RECEIVING LETTERS CONCERNING THE QUESTIONS OF HEALTH CARE UNDER THE CONDITIONS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED AFTER THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT. A.M. KASYANENKO, UKRAINIAN SSR DEPUTY MINISTER OF HEALTH; YE.M. LUKYANOVA, ACADEMICIAN OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES; AND G.I. SOLOMKO, CANDIDATE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES; HAVE ANSWERED THESE QUESTIONS IN A REGULAR DISCUSSION PROGRAM CARRIED BY THE REPUBLIC'S TELEVISION AND RADIO. THE FOLLOWING IS A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAM.

Many inhabitants of the republic want to know what the radiation situation is now. It was noted that in an absolute majority of oblasts this situation has returned to what it was prior to the accident at the nuclear power plant. A somewhat heightened level of gamma radiation continues to exist in some individual rayons of Kiev, Zhitomir, and Chernigov Oblasts. The average level of this radiation in the Ukrainian capital is 0.08 milliroentgen per hour. Consequently, there are no restrictions, including for summer vacations, in the republic, with the exception of the aforementioned oblasts.

Concern about children and their health has been expressed in a number of letters. In particular, it is asked whether it may not be dangerous for their health if children, now resting in the southern parts of the republic and elsewhere beyond its borders, returned to Kiev and other cities and rayons. In this connection it was stated in the discussion that, according to the conclusions of scientists and specialists engaged in analyzing the radiation situation, children could be brought back even today. However, considering the fact that all the necessary conditions have been created in the camps where schoolchildren are located for them to recover and grow stronger, schoolchildren will remain longer in the recreation area. They will return home before their school classes begin, as usual, on 1 September.

Advice was offered to parents whose children are in the areas around the Chernobyl zone. As always, it was recommended to follow a rational diet, which should include dairy products as well as meat, eggs, vegetables, berries, and fruits. Rest after meals is beneficial for children of school and preschool age. Children may bathe not only in bathtubs or under the shower but also in brooks or in the lake but, in the latter case, they must be under their parents' supervision. Their walks, especially before sleep, should not be restricted. Children's rooms should be well aired.

The participants in the discussion dealt with questions of hygiene and diet. They stressed the advisability to damp clean apartments and use vacuum cleaners.

It was noted that all produce sold in stores and markets is carefully inspected. The organs of the State Agro-Industrial Committee and other departments as well as specialists of the sanitary-epidemiological service of the republic Ministry of Health are supervising this inspection. Investigations show that cabbage, carrots, beets, and other vegetables are not contaminated. Cherries, raspberries, pears, and apples are clean. But at the same time, as has been stated in the past, caution should be exercised in using currants and gooseberries.

Now it is especially important to observe the rules of a rational diet and to vary it. The quality of food can be improved by certain culinary processes. For instance, it is recommended to limit the baking and cooking of unpeeled vegetables. It is beneficial to limit the use of broth, especially meat broth and bone stock, and to steam and boil produce more often. In procuring products for future use it is necessary to observe the rules of storage and take special care to clean vegetables, potatoes, fruits, and apples. Only freshly prepared meals should be served. Housewives and public catering workers should keep this constantly in mind.

Concluding their discussion, the participants again stressed that the situation resulting from the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is constantly improving. The inhabitants of cities and villages can live a full life and actively work and rest.

## Moscow Laundry Safety Measures

PM291005 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[P. Timofeyev "Unusual Reportage": "Cleaning With a Dosimeter"]

[Text] For more than 2 months an unusual covered truck has stopped outside the two-story apartment block on Gamaleya Street every morning. It is surrounded by people in respirators, protective clothing, and overshoes who start to unload heavy polyethylene sacks of linen from the van. The new special clothing was introduced for staff at a "Novost" Production Association laundry on 9 May. On that day the laundry started decontaminating linen from several Moscow hospitals where participants in the emergency work at the Chernobyl AES have been under examination and treatment. A great many questions had to be solved: How were safety measures to be observed while delivering the linen, how was the level of its radiation contamination to be determined, how was the water to be purified after washing, and finally, the most important question -- how were the staff to be trained?

"It is mostly middle-aged women who work at the laundry," A.V. Iosilevich, director general of the association, told me. "We had to reassure and train them in personal safety measures. The medical specialists coped with that task. Each staffer was given a meter and trained to use it. Some of the linen from the very first batch had to be destroyed. The rest was washed. At first there was a great deal of work: We were brought 500-600 kg of linen at a time -- the patients' linen was changed three times a day. We laundered not only sheets and pajamas but blankets and blouses. The technology specially developed for our laundry reduces radioactivity by a factor of 120 and cuts the wash time by a factor of almost four in comparison with usual methods. For the first few days we had to work evening shifts."

Those who were undergoing treatment in Moscow clinics are now returning home. Their clothes must be put in order. Special dry cleaning shops have been organized to that end. Dry cleaner No 17 has been prepared for working around the clock.

"A central newspaper," T.R. Popova said, "recently reported that anyone who so wishes can bring articles to our dry cleaning factory for decontamination. We have been inundated with people bringing their bundles. I would like to issue a correction: Anyone who suspects that they have received a dose of radiation should initially undergo a medical examination. The physicians will decide whether people need treatment and if their clothes need special cleaning."

We should add to the director's statement that there are more than 100 laundries and dry cleaners in Moscow, and each is being regularly monitored by dosimetrists in the same way as the condition of drinking water and the quality of products at warehouses and markets are being monitored. Not a single case of radioactive contamination of clothes taken to dry cleaners and laundries by Muscovites has yet been recorded.

PRAVDA: DISCIPLINE STRENGTHENS LEGALITY

PM261605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Democracy and Legality"]

[Text] Fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, party organizations and labor collectives are seeking and finding more effective work forms and methods and striving to make full use of every possibility to speed up progress in order to fulfill the set plans and pledges with honor in the very first year of the new 5-year plan.

The party attaches paramount importance in this great work to developing the masses' initiative, intensifying Soviet democracy, and developing the people's socialist self-government. The role of the Soviets, which reflect the people's will and power, of labor collectives, trade unions, the Komsomol, and people's control is being enhanced. This is a true manifestation of our democracy; democracy not in words but in deeds, real, authentic democracy. It finds expression both in the practice of exercising the Law on Labor Collectives and in the increasingly thorough application of democratic principles and norms in everyday life. Openness and the degree to which people are informed must be further improved and the awareness and activeness of each and every individual must be increased in constructive work, in overcoming shortcomings, and in the struggle against negative phenomena, abuses, and deviations from the norms of the law and morality.

Our democracy guarantees people a broad arsenal of sociopolitical and personal rights and freedoms. The party and the state are concerned with ensuring observance of these rights and strengthening their guarantees. But a citizen's rights do not and cannot exist without responsibilities, just as there can be no responsibilities without rights. This is recorded in the USSR Constitution. Every citizen must always and in everything strictly observe Soviet laws. Democracy has been and remains the most important lever of consolidating socialist legality, while stable legality is an inalienable part of our democracy.

We are all equal before the law, and we all have equal constitutional rights and responsibilities. Also, the prime responsibility is conscientious work for the good of society, concern for public property, and the reinforcement of law and order, discipline and organization.

The country highly values honest, highly productive work and implements the socialist principle "To each according to his labor." At the same time, concern for strict control over the degree of labor and consumption must be further increased. [paragraph continues]

There are still a considerable number of cases of some individuals who try to take more from society and give it less and who live on unearned income by engaging in embezzlement, speculation and bribe taking. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Step Up the Struggle Against Unearned Income" and laws passed on this matter are aimed at eradicating ugly phenomena alien to socialism. Putting them into practice means placing a reliable barrier in the way of those who try to live at the expense of others and at the expense of society.

The June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted the need to step up the struggle against unearned income. While implementing the major decisions on these issues, we must conduct matters in such a way as to ensure that, by eradicating phenomena alien to socialism, the planned measures held to improve the living conditions of the working people.

A considerable amount has been done recently to strengthen law and order and discipline. Embezzlers of public funds and bribe takers in a number of oblasts and krays in the RSFSR, Uzbekistan, Georgia and Kazakhstan have incurred severe punishment, for example.

V.I. Lenin stressed the importance of waging uncompromising struggle against any deviations from the law and against attempts to "get round" it, irrespective of who makes these attempts, Local soviets are expected to devote particular attention to the questions of reinforcing law and order and increasing organization and discipline. It is their duty to involve themselves more in organizing work to strengthen legality and monitor how legal norms are put into practice and how the population's everyday needs and requirements are satisfied. More initiative and efficiency must be shown in this and the efforts of labor collectives combined, while actively relying on the broad public. The role and effectiveness of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and all law-protecting organs must be decisively enhanced.

In Bryansk Oblast and a number of other oblasts in the RSFSR, for example, improvement in the Public Prosecutions Directorate is having a noticeable effect on the reinforcement of law and order and discipline. The influence of legal levers on resolving economic issues has grown stronger. Last year alone, damages in the sum of R92 million, incurred as a result of embezzlement, bad management, and violations of state discipline, were reimbursed in the Russian Federation through claims by public prosecuting organs.

It is important to observe legality strictly in the struggle against violations of the law and unearned income. We cannot tolerate error or negligence here. Blatant violations of the law have occurred in Vitebsk Oblast, where innocent persons have been called to account. These cases were the consequence of diminished responsibility for the matter in hand on the part of cadres in the law protecting organs and also poor monitoring of their work on the part of the Belorussian SSR Public Prosecutor's Office. There are signs that a considered approach is not always taken at the local level with regard to implementing measures in the struggle against unearned income, and also that distortions are tolerated which lead to undesirable consequences. The distinction is not always made, for example, between rubles earned through honest work and money obtained as a result of machinations. This was discussed, in particular, in an article on the problems of fighting unearned income at kolkhoz markets published in yesterday's PRAVDA.

This in its turn undermines respect for the law and confidence in the justice of punishment. Abuse of authority and violation of socialist legality are intolerable and they must be most decisively eradicated. Violations of legality and deviations from it must be thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties -- irrespective of their position -- punished. [paragraph continues]

It cannot be tolerated that honest workers should suffer and have their legitimate rights encroached upon. Local organs of power and public prosecutor, militia, and law court workers must make more extensive use of such forms as meetings and talks with labor collectives in their work and rely more heavily on public opinion.

Party organizations are urged to establish democracy and legality in their work and strive to ensure through party influence that every individual in our society works honestly and lives observing the moral foundations of the socialist state and its legal norms.

Soviet laws express our fundamental interests and serve as an effective means of ensuring true democracy and determined struggle against everything that stands in our way. Also, there is no doubt that every communist and every honest worker will contribute even more actively to strengthening socialist legality, bringing order to every sphere of our life and increasing discipline and organization.

MOSCOW NEWS COMMENTS ON WRITERS CONGRESS

PM251010 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 27, 6 Jul 86 p 3

["Our Commentary" article: "Responsible for Everything"]

[Text] Following the congresses of Soviet composers and film makers, which marked a breakaway from the spirit of complacency, the 8th Soviet Writers Congress has been awaited with raised hopes. And it has satisfied those hopes.

The intensity and the outspokenness of the debate, the sharpness of opinions voiced at the literary forum can be said to be in line with the atmosphere generated in this county by the 27th CPSU Congress. The emphasis is on renovation, openness, and sobermindedness.

After the report on the ways of the development of Soviet literature, which was softspoken and smooth, so to speak, the general debate seemed heated and even shattering. Every third of the 543 delegates representing the Union's 10,000-strong membership spoke at the plenary or working sessions (run according to the genre principle). Almost every speech evoked a stormy response from the audience.

It was more than a clash of personal ambitions. It was an outburst of feelings by people concerned about Soviet literature, and about the situation within the Writers' Union. Many spoke about the problems of translation, which are extremely relevant in a country whose national literature is being written in 78 languages, and about the publishing business, as well as about the analysis of readership, and other topics which to some might seem unconnected with literature, e.g., water pollution, the depletion of farmland, the rerouting of rivers, demography, architecture, and what not.

However, there aren't many things far removed from literature, because, as writer Valentin Rasputin said at the Congress, "literature is responsible for everything".

Its field of vision includes both micro and macroworlds, but primarily, is concerned with the inimitable inner world of the human being. To quote Max Walter Schultz, a guest speaker from the GDR, the "golden stock of human personality is social property". Kazakh poet Olzhas Suleumenov said: "Who is there, if not us, to tell the truth about this frenzied age of ours?"

The truth about our "frenzied and beautiful world" (a quote from Andrey Platonov) has been told by the authors whom we have the honour of regarding as contemporaries: Mikhail Sholokhov, Aleksandr Tvardovskiy, Fedr Abramov, Yuriy Trifonov, Vasiliy Shukshin, and Valentin Ovechkin, to name only a few. Of course, there are many more names made famous through talent, insight and civic courage. These traits have led Soviet authors to write about the most urgent problems, to open our eyes and cleanse our souls.

Today, the noble tradition that has made Soviet literature what it is can be traced on Chinghiz Aytmatov's philosophical prose. Vasil Bykov's strict realism, Valentin Rasputin's and Viktor Astafyev's poignant truth, and in many other works of honest and talented writers.

The times of change invariably require much thinking and analysis. This explains the great public interest in feature journalism, many speakers noted. Topical writing has become part and parcel of fiction, as if the authors no longer rely on the logic of their characters' behaviour to tell readers about their main concerns. Prose, drama, and poetry are all characterized by topicality as they strive to get across, awaken, and mobilize.

If literature's response to the changes in life is so lively, why then the debate, and heated arguments? Alas, present-day literature is not all masterpieces. Mediocre writing takes up many pages in our numerous literary monthlies and litters shelves in our bookstores. Works written ad hoc can compromise the most important of subjects. Faced with such writing, one can't help remembering Dostoyevskiy's maxim about the literary word being akin to a soldier. Without rifle or munitions, a soldier can reach the battle field quicker, but what good will he be there?

The flow of cheap and gutless writing, pretending to emphasize style, can spoil the readers' taste for serious literature. As was said at the congress, literary taste is an ethical as well as aesthetical category.

A more demanding and truly creative atmosphere within the Writers' Union could bar pseudoliterature. As was stated in the Congress Resolution, monotonous and bland writing is, in itself, a sign of stagnation. Therefore, it is imperative that a climate of mutual trust and open discussion be promoted in literary circles so as to avoid inertia, bureaucracy and formalism.

The much respected name of Aleksandr Tvardovskiy cropped up in the debate more than once. Speakers wondered if he would have begun his address with a reference to Chernobyl -- something that has singed our hearts and illuminated true courage, self-denial and solidarity -- or if he would have got directly down to the aims of literature?

Tvardovskiy was a severe critic. Art is vindictive, he said. It deals mercilessly with every artist desiring to betray its laws of truth and humanity, be it intentionally or unintentionally.

Now that this country has engaged in a battle against indifference and sluggishness, our literature is bound to revert all the more staunchly to the basic laws of truth and humanity. After all, literature is responsible for everything.

WRITERS BOARD LEADER KARPOV INTERVIEWED

LD252336 Moscow Television in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Following the Eighth Writers Congress, we present an interview with Vladimir Vasilyevich Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board:

[Karpov] We all remain under the impression, of course, that a great, frank, and much-needed exchange took place at the Eighth Writers Congress. The exchange took place, and now the question is -- what next? What next -- that question must be answered by deeds, first of all: to continue criticizing negative aspects, sort out and rake through what has not been completed and the errors, to fight relapses of bureaucracy. The main thing that must be taken into account, in our opinion, is the new social and public atmosphere, which has changed and is continuing to change. At the moment, the full truth will be combined and contained in the way of which writers already are heroically fighting for the implementation of those decisions elaborated by the 27th congress, and our eighth congress. Somebody fighting, somebody putting life right, somebody who leads those people behind him, somebody with initiative, somebody who draws others together -- that is, it seems to me, a hero who was born in our time, and he must come into the foreground.

A few days ago, the first session of the post-congress secretariat took place, at which we talked about what I've already mentioned and about our future plans. Well, specifically, a good many thoughts were expressed quite fully, that the secretariat should deal with more creative issues, and that has already been included in the very structure of our working secretariat. It was expressed at the congress that the secretaries -- the so-called working secretaries -- could perhaps be made mobile somehow; one of them has worked a year or two, and somebody could relieve them. We are carrying out such an experiment. Specifically, drama secretary Afanasiy Salynskiy has begun his job. He has Rozov and Shatrov with him and they will not only work together daily, but at some point, Rozov may relieve Salynskiy for a year, or Shatrov will relive Rozov. We want to try this way of working as well, and time will tell.

At the moment, we have put together a plan up to the end of the year, to the end of 1986 -- I'm not going to read it, you understand yourself there's a great deal in it -- but at the basis of it lies once again the creative issue, creative matters.

CRITICS BACKS YEVTUSHENKO CALL FOR FRANKNESS

PM281010 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Nina Velekhova article under the rubric "Direct Speech": "No Tolerance for Vanity" -- uppercase passages printed in boldface; first two paragraphs are SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Text] Nina Aleksandrovna Velekhova is a famous theater critic and author of books on Soviet theater and dramatic art: "Okhlopkov and the Street Theater" [Okhlopkov i Teatr Ulits] "When the Curtain Rises" [Kogda Otkryvayetsya Zanaves], "Silver Trumpets" ("Artists") [Serebryanyye Truby Artisty], and others.

Nina Velekhova constantly writes in the press on topical issues of theatrical art and today speaks again on a sore subject.

I waited a long time for the article written by Yevgeniy Yevtushenko, perhaps almost ever since I started writing about contemporary theater. Of course, I did not know who would write it or when, but I was waiting to hear the direct and loud sound of talk about the urgent need in society's life for a category such as MAN's PERSONAL OPINION, a category which, it would seem, needs no pleading. I was waiting for this article to help me in my work as a critic and theatrical research worker who periodically comes up against attempts to drown in uncertainity precisely that without which it is impossible to think, the personal opinion on a subject, and without which both judgment and its object turn into fruitless idle talk.

Yevgeniy Yevtushenko speaks about pressing matters, about matters awaiting definition in direct and sincere words. Let me repeat what appears to be the keynote in his statement: "The time has come to make it part of our practice for people who have blocked the path of valuable inventions or have prevented the publication of literary works, the presentation of plays and movies, or the exhibition of paintings which have subsequently gained recognition by the whole people to be adjudged incompetent."

But how did they prevent them? Was it only by imposing bans and refusing permission? No, it was more than that. There was also the fact that they interfered crudely in the artist's creative work, deprived him of originality, and furthered the impoverishment, simplification, and insipidity of his creations. There is probably no greater or more bitter misfortune that may befall an artist, and today it must be eradicated forever from our practice.

The time has come, to put it mildly, to remove the limitations on displays of independence and on expressions of people's own stance, their own views, and their personal attitudes. Personal attitudes have sometimes been replaced by copybook maxims, dogma, and other distortions bred by a nondialectical attitude toward the very idea of the individual and his relationship with society. As well as killing the significance of the individual, this also kills the significance of the creative, in other words the nonstandardized, process. The creative process -- this is what protests silently against attempts to turn the creation of works into some kind of general act which is unafraid of publicity. Literary criticism has perhaps simply not explained this question (the process of creativity), but philosophers have started tackling it, and now they are saying that revelation nevertheless does exist; that serving the muses still does not tolerate vanity, just as in A.S. Pushkin's times; and that when vanity and interference are involved, this is not a process at all but something quite different, having little in common with creativity.

THE LOSS OF CONFIDENCE in an artist's or a writer's independence is in direct proportion to THE NUMERICAL GROWTH OF SUCH OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS AS THAT OF EDITOR. The function of an editor is worthy of interest. Not the persons, not the names -- in other words not the people -- but the function itself, the task of an editor, changed radically a long time ago. The editor has always been the author's helper in the publication of his books, he prepared the manuscript for print and checked whether its presentation, form, and cross-references were correct. This demanded specialized knowledge, and considerable knowledge at that. Editor [redaktor], translated from Latin, means someone who puts a manuscript in order. This meaning seems to have been extended in the current interpretation and, at the same time, the specialized aspect of editorial functions has diminshed.

In practice -- and here I speak about the sphere of theatrical art -- an editor need not have any basic specialized education! He does, however, have some kind of unwritten right, a right not sanctioned by anyone, to interfere in an author's creative work and in the style, presentation, and language of his manuscript in the naive belief that his, the editor's, style presentation, and language are much better and more what the reader wants!

And so he interferes with the subject matter in the case of a novel, with the conflict in the case of a play, or with the assessment in the case of a book on the science of art; he produces his own alternative composition and title for the book, challenges the epigraph, and rejects entire chapters whose necessity is judged by his own views, which are, evidently, more relevant than the author's. The most interesting point is that he, the literary text editor, also plays another role. He supposedly knows what can be said in a manuscript and what cannot be said; who can be criticized and who is to be praised in line with current requirements; who is to be called by name; and who cannot even be mentioned.

If the author does not heed him -- and the author must indeed heed -- the editor in question will thwart his book, will pass it along official channels to be read again, will "tarnish" it, and will add some more remarks; he is even capable of accomplishing the exploit of deleting the book from the plan. None of this is an exaggeration, and I am in a position to prove the veracity of every point I have made and even to produce documentary evidence. A person can be appointed editor even though he lacks any literary ability or flair and is ignorant of what makes a work appeal to the reader's heart; then he lectures and slights the writer and has the formal power to do so. He applies to same yardstick to dozens of manuscripts and expects dozens of different writers to use the same style. Or, even better -- no style at all, nothing unusual, no discoveries, no play of fancy, no imagination.

The following question is important in this regard: Who is the publisher in charge of publishing work? Is there such a specialized function in reality, or is it a strictly administrative office?

The role of a publisher is that of an enlightener and a humanist, with his own specialized approach toward the serious specialized activity of book publishing and printing and with a firm plan for the enlightenment of the masses as part of the development of the human individual -- a figure capable of valuing and protecting a writer's labor instead of propelling it along the rungs of a ladder, a ladder devised by someone unknown which offers the only way a manuscript can progress inside the publishing house.

This "ladder" is omnipresent. Let me cite a striking example from the theatrical sphere. Kazan's V.I. Kachalov Russian Theater staged Dias Valeyev's excellent and powerful poetic play "D-Day" [Den Iks] about Musa Dzhalil and the preparations for the uprising in Ploetzensee Prison which was to have been led by this outstandingly courageous and staunch young poet. Both the playwright and producer N. Basin depicted the terrible conditions in the fascist concentration camp, the horrifying state to which people ahd been reduced as a result of the indescribable torments they suffered. How difficult it had been to arouse them, but Dzhalil did arouse them and only treachery prevented the conspiracy from being put into effect.

But the commission which, by virtue of the still extant inertia, was in charge of "accepting" the play -- not the public, not an auditorium filled to capacity, but a commission consisting fo five or six persons (as if dealing with a commodity), a commission whose members cultivate in every way their instincts as editors who change everything in someone else's work to conform with their own opinions -- this commission cooled the theater's ardor. "You must depict Dzhalil's success," its members said, "after all, a major holiday is coming up, the victory jubilee. It is necessary that your hero should smile in the face of death." The theater knew all about making changes, more rehearsals were scheduled, and Dzhalil, played by Yu. Fedotov, was now smiling in the face of death, but that was not enough for the implacable varnishers of history. They demanded that the playwright "downplay" the parts of Gestapo officer Helle and Reichsminister Rosenberg. It was later suggested that Helle's part by "reduced to a minimum." [paragraph continues]

It was perfectly obvious that these suggestions were destroying the play, but this did not stem their flood. Helle's part, very well played by G. Prytkov, was pruned, and then there was a sudden demand to suppress the part of the traitor, a fainthearted apostate broken by torture, perfectly played by V. Kudryavtsev. Finally, it was pronounced that Dzhalil simply "must crush Rosenberg and bring him to his knees." "Otherwise," so the minutes read, "there will be no play."

But how about history? The death of Dzhalil, one of the best persons of our time, was tragic. Tragedy is a mournful spectacle, or so philosophers say. Death is an aesthetic function of the idea of tragedy. "Then do not stage a tragedy," the play's makers were told. By way of protest, N. Basin resigned as chief producer of the theater. The performance was canceled, and the set was destroyed as if burning a bridge to prevent any turning back. Meanwhile Basin, an experienced producer, is still without a job at a theater, for the second year running.

More or less the same things were told to the author of a manuscript of a book about a remarkable Soviet producer who served the theater sincerely and passionately and staged the masterpiece of modern tragedy "Dramatic Song" [Dramaticheskaya Pesnya], based on N.A. Ostrovskiy's novel "How the Steel Was Tempered." Yes, the producer was B.I. Ravenskikh, the book was about him, and I was the author. There you have it -- I was accused of perceiving tragedy in N.A. Ostrovskiy's story.

And what is it if not a tragedy? Who will object, who will refute the truth that a living person who has been deprived of movement and sight and is gradually ceasing to hear the world around him is experiencing suffering beyond human endurance? Who in his right mind and with a clear conscience will take it upon himself to convince others that Nikolay Ostrovskiy had not been the victim of a most cruel tragedy and that the more hopeless this tragedy is, the greater the courage of the person who lived through this tragedy is? Why should humaneness in judgments about man be replaced by verbal depravity? And not only verbal, either. The play "D-Day" was canceled because its hero was insufficiently cheerful and bright, while the book about an outstanding Soviet producer was deleted from the plans of the "Isskustvo" Publishing House.

There is a long-established opinion that supposedly all ideas in a work can be expressed by means of a package of words and stereotypes which are easy to remember. Under the guise of ideas, these packages are applied by nonspecialist editors to replace the really living expression of the ideas themselves. A hero. Who says that people do not need him? They do. But the 100-percent hero on paper who has replaced the real hero has become unbearable for both readers and viewers. These standards for all events in life are unacceptable to art, they are nauseating, but they are necessary for nonspecialists who are incapable of using real means of analysis.

The great optimist Gorkiy said that man can withstand suffering, that man is tragic, that in his life he overcomes pain on countless occasions, and that art has been entrusted with the task of perceiving these sufferings and depicting them. In what way is this bad or dangerous for our daily life today? For humanitarian ideas and for their implementation? It is bad for all and for everything if art is deprived of this -- it is in hushing up, and in hushing up alone that many ills, both moral and social, are rooted. But there are still many champions of hushing up. Look at V. Slavkin's play "Serso" produced by A. Vasilyev at the Taganka Drama and Comedy Theater: How interesting it is and how attractive with its sharp ideas about man. For some reason or other, it is not advertised on posters, nor is it widely known among the public. Why is this? Let its opponents admit it: In what way does or can this play frighten the cautious? What does it say that does not serve the good and lofty task of life? What does it contain that we would not say to ourselves in the quest for an answer?

The problem in "Serso" revolves around the drama of an individual who has freed himself from the philosophy of truth, good, beauty, and many other terms in the order of intimate values, supposedly totally unncessary in the practical process of building life. For the first time in recent years, the authors of "Serso" and the actors playing the parts use polemical sharpness to make us think about something that is more important than practicality -- man himself and the condition of the imperceptible quality that is man's soul. There is something even more important than creativity, Thomas Mann said with conviction, something that is even greater. It is the creator himself, because he is the source of greatness.

It is particularly important that people in our century, a century that has advanced so far forward, are able to talk about the unsaid, the unexplainable, and even about the unimaginable -- and it is the writer, the poet, and theater that can teach them this. Unless attempts are made to make the writer himself unlearn it. It is no accident that Yevtushenko recalled Akhmatova's poetry. One of a handful of classics, Anna Akhmatova burst into our age as if the age itself had been waiting for her divine poetic words to sound for everyone to hear and to awaken man's ear to the beauty of the spoken word. It is not for nothing that Yevtushenko recalls her in the article, followed by Nikolay Gumilev. The age needs their music, their sense of beautiful, their view of life as a miracle regardless of how their own lives turned out for them. We must remember that an artist's poetic personality is determined primarily by his ability TO EXPRESS IN A CONCENTRATED FORM HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE VALUE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HUMAN WORLD (I quote Yu. Andreyev, editor of the "Poet's Library" [Biblioteka Poeta], which, by the way, is helping to bring people increasingly close to poetry). An indication of the importance that is being attached at long last to spiritual values in society's life is provided by the very fact that N. Gumilev's poems have been published; the fact that our entire life is turning toward humaneness; but his poetry is just one page from the thick volume of our culture.

The public's view, as expressed by criticism, must have the right to judge how the fate of artists and theaters is determined. Times were when no one had the right to pass judgment on why or for what reason Moscow's Second Arts Theater was closed, followed by the closure of the Meyerkhold Theater, followed by the merger of the Kamernyy Theater under Tairov with the Realisticheskiy Theater under Okhlopkov, which involved the dispersal of three-fourths of Okhlopkov's company to the four winds; when arbitrary actions were taken in Georgia's Akhmenteli Theater, in the Berezil Theater from which Kurbas was expelled, in Moscow's State Jewish Theater, and in other theaters. All this is history, major events in the history of our theater which prove -- no matter how bitter this may sound -- the great strength of those who lived and suffered in it. It is the history of the shaping of the great strength of individuals being tested for eternity. How little has been said about them so far, how sparingly their experience has been described, at a time when the columns of masters that followed see in their own books and in books about themselves an image exaggerated by compliments, a manufactured and embellished image that is multiplied in print year in and year out.

If we are to judge by the number of actors who have won awards and have been crowned, who have been recommended for orders and titles, art must be the easiset work of all. Have we not forgotten the noble role of the artist's aspiration toward the unattainable and the heart's efforts to achieve the unachievable which are called the pains of creativity?

An individual in theatrical art or, to use the old-fashioned expression, a master of words who expresses the viewer's love for art, is not singled out by his number of awards, titles, official positions, or prizewinner's badges. Let me note with regret that this very system of "pampering" the artist confuses the champions of truly selfless art. The glitter of the external trappings of success has narrowed the vision of some figures in art.

Their life is evaluated in terms of badges of distinction, official positions, and titles. Who will tell the truth or speak his personal opinion that an actor decorated with orders and seated in the presidium has lost urgency in depicting life in his creative work in the belief that conferences are more important?

The killing of personal opinion means the killing of the individual. This is accompanied by the spread of demogoguery, the allegedly common and allegedly objective opinion which does not need art: It is expressible in poster form. Someone expressing this opinion -- an opinion that is no one's and is at the same time allegedly universal -- cannot complain that he is not allowed to speak, the point is that he does not speak for himself, he is the conductor of ideas that have emerged outside his head and he has had nothing to do with their formulation. Thus he loses the feeling of full-blooded participation in creative life, no matter how small his role in it may be. A writer, if he is a real artist, knows more than an ordinary person -- and this gives him the right to be unreservedly sincere and bold. The writer has spent enough time learning. He needs major changes.

## RESOLUTION CRITICIZES MINISTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTES

WA311042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, special attention was paid to the need to significantly improve the work of sectoral science. The USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree "On Serious Defects in the Work of Certain Sectoral Scientific Research and Planning and Design Organizations."

It is pointed out in the decree that in realizing the policy of accelerating social and economic development in the country, which affirmed at the 27th CPSU Party Congress, an important role belongs to secotral scientific research and planning and design organizations. The task is to significantly raise their contribution to scientific and technical progress, to the modernization and reequipment of the national economy, and to the creation of new types of high-efficiency equipment, progressive technologies and materials, and higher product quality. It is necessary to bring these organizations closer to the demands of production.

The USSR Council of Ministers emphasized that sectoral science has a developed network of scientific research institutes and design bureaus. Large-scale scientific resources and technical equipment are concentrated in them, and wherever they are ably used high level results are obtained.

At the same time, it is pointed out in the decree that the work of a number of sectoral scientific research and design organizations is ineffective, is not of a creative character, and does not exert a palpable influence on raising the technical level of production. Dissipation of funds and resources occurs, and work is performed that is of no scientific or practical value.

The decree points out that ministries and departments are slow in reorganizing their work with respect to improving the administration of sectoral sciences in conformity with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. The required control is not exercised over the work of scientific research and planning and design organizations. They frequently are kept busy with the compilation of various kinds of information and reports. Some of them have in essence been transformed into an appendage of the central apparatus of ministries and departments. [paragraph continues]

This is one of the basic causes of the highly unsatisfactory use of the scientific and technical potential of the said organizations. Of special concern is the fact that some heads of ministries uncritically approach the state of affairs in the scientific research institutes and design bureaus under their jurisdiction and underestimate the importance of the fastest possible reorganization of their work for the purpose of a radical acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

As shown by a check conducted by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the People's Control Committee, such institutes as the All-Union Scientific Research Institute complex of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the State Design and Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute complex of the Norplast Association of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Scientific Research Institute of Instrument Making of the USSR State Committee of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, the Dzhezkazgan Scientific Research and Design Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy of the Kazakh SSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the Scientific Research and Design Institute of Automated Control Systems of Automotive Transport for General Use of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport fail to make their due contribution to the development of science and technology. The work of these institutes was found to be fruitless in a scientific sense, and fails to meet present-day requirements of scientific and technical progress.

The USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on the abolition of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute Complex of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and the State Design and Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building of the Ministry of the Machine tool and Tool Building Industry, with job placement of personnel according to established procedure.

Thus the All-Union Scientific Research Institute complex created in 1974 and numbering 320 staff members, for all practical purposes does not fulfill the functions either of a scientific or of a planning and design organization. It has not produced a single development at the invention level. The research being conducted duplicates the subject matter of other institutes. Many executive personnel do not display proper responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them and consistently allow false statements in reporting to the state. Because of the ministry's permissiveness, the number of highly paid personnel in this organization has been artifically raised: for 71 rank-and-file personnel there are 176 executives of different levels. Furthermore, only 13 persons have a science degree (candidate of sciences).

The State Design and Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, which has in its membership about a thousand staff members, is operating completely unsatisfactorily. This institute is not performing the function assigned to it of head organization of its sector. Its scientific work is aimed at the solution of narrow departmental problems and does not take into account the needs of the machine building complex as a whole. The work plan of the institute is overloaded with narrow, secondary projects, many of which are repeated from year to year. Only an extremely insignificant number of them are promising and fit for patenting. The developments of this organization show no tendency for the utilization of resource-conserving technologies, or the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. The economic effectiveness of this institute's work is very low.

It is emphasized in the decree that the disclosed defects are to a significant extent the consequences of the intolerably poor work of the said ministries and departments with the institutes that were investigated. [paragraph continues]

The attention of Comrade B.V. Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, and Comrade A.G. Rutskiy, first deputy minister of chemical and petroleum machine building, was directed to the unsatisfactory management of the said institutes over the course of a number of years on the part of the ministries, and to the failure to adopt the necessary measures for raising the efficiency of their work. The USSR ministers Balmont and Lukyanenko are required to examine the question of the personal accountability of the officials guilty of this.

The appropriate USSR ministries and departments and union-republic councils of ministers are ordered to radically reorganize the work of their scientific research institutes and design bureaus in which serious defects have been disclosed during the examination of this question.

The USSR Council of Ministers has made it incumbent upon the heads of all ministries and departments to thoroughly analyze the work of sectoral scientific research and planning and design organizations, to secure the decisive improvement of their work in conformity with the present requirements of scientific and technical progress, and to increase accountability for the level and effectiveness of research and development as well as for the introduction of their results into practice.

## 'INFORMATION REPORT' ON 19 JULY KOMSOMOL CC PLENUM

PM300948 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Komsomol Central Committee 13th Plenum"]

[Excerpts] On 19 July 1986 the Komsomol Central Committee 13th plenum was held in Moscow and discussed the following questions:

1. On the results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum and the Komsomol's tasks in the implementation of the party's socioeconomic policy.

2. On the convocation of the regular 20th Komsomol Congress.

3. Organizational questions.

The plenum released V.M. Mishin from his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his election as secretary of the AUCCTU. V.M. Mishin was awarded the Komsomol Badge of Honor for his services to the Lenin Komsomol, his great contribution to the cause of the communist education of young people, and the development and consolidation of the Komsomol.

The plenum elected V.I. Mironenko, former first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, as first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

V.V. Andrianov was released from his duties as secretary and member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his election as secretary of the Sverdlovsk CPSU obkom.

A.G. Bortsov was released from his duties as member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau in connection with his reassignment to party work.

N.I. Paltsev, former chief of the Komsomol Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section, was elected secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum elected N.A. Makhonin, fitter at the Moscow Leninist Komsomol motor vehicle plant, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

The report on the question discussed was delivered by N.K. Dolgushkin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The plenum adopted the decision to convene the 20th Komsomol Congress on 15 April 1987 in Moscow and defined its procedure and the norms of representation at the congress.

The Komsomol Central Committee 13th plenum was attended by Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; P. Ya. Slezko, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section; V.A. Grigoryev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section; V.G. Volchikhin, head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, departments, and public organizations; first secretaries of union republic Komsomol central committees and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; and also assistant chiefs of political directorates and political sections of military and border districts, fleets and troop categories and groups in charge of Komsomol work who are not members of the central Komsomol bodies; and press, radio, and television workers.

## YELTSIN, VLASOV ADDRESS LAW AND ORDER SESSION

PM281005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] The restructuring which covers all spheres of Soviet society's life makes high demands on the law enforcement organs too. They are called upon to strictly ensure the socialist rule of law and to strengthen law and order. This was discussed at a conference held at the Moscow gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs on 25 July.

It was noted that militia workers are still working in the old way, without initiative, and are not maintaining links with the labor collectives and the public. The city's law enforcement organs proved unprepared for intensive work on the unconditional fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on measures to step up the struggle against unearned income.

The need was also stressed to step up the struggle against drunkenness, parasitism, and violations of the passport system. Particular attention was paid to increasing in every way the role of the Communists and primary party organizations in the activity of internal affairs organs and eliminating serious shortcomings in work to select, place, and educate cadres.

The city prosecutor's office and rayon prosecutors were instructed to improve the coordination of the activity of administrative organs, to increase the effectiveness of supervision of the work of militia employees, and to show more persistence in eliminating the factors and conditions which lead to violations of the law.

The conference was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU gorkom.

Taking part in the conference were A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Adminstrative Organs section; and V.I. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow gorispolkom.

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS BELORUSSIAN PARTY MEETING

LD281921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party took place in Minsk today. The tasks of the party organization of the republic for the fulfillment of the decisions of the July 1986 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic for 1986-90 were discussed.

The report of Comrade Slyunkov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party, and the speeches, stressed that in this 5-year plan period it is necessary to make sure that all the new technology being introduced to the production system be at or above world levels.

The proportion of the engineering goods produced in Belorussian with the highest level of quality must increase from 58 to 90 to 95 percent.

The concern of those taking part in the plenum was aroused by the slow introduction of new designs. It was noted that a flexible system must be worked out for introducing everything that is new and frontranking. The party committees must persistently overcome the tendency of some cadres to temporize and must take the step from criticism to action, and look out and actively support everything which in practice means restructuring.

ZAYKOV SPEAKS AT GOSBANK MANAGER'S MEETING

LD282051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] A conference of members of the management of the USSR Gosbank and the managers of its republic offices, which examined the questions of enhancing the role the USSR Gosbank plays in the development of the country's economy, took place in the CPSU Central Committee today.

Comrade Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke during the conference.

## BIRYUKOVA ATTENDS TRADE WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD252323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting took place in Moscow today dedicated to the professional holiday, Trade Workers Day. In the presidium were Comrade Biryukova, heads of ministries and departments, winners of socialist competition, and front-ranking production workers and representatives of the Moscow public. It was emphasized at the meeting that the working people of the industry see their main task to be fuller satisfaction of the demands of Soviet people, enhanced standards of service and elimination of a number of serious shortcomings.

## KUNAYEV ATTENDS ALMA ATA LAW AND ORDER SESSION

PM281003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] Alma Ata, 26 Jul -- The need to increase the role of the prosecutors' supervision and promote in every way the strengthening of organization, discipline, and order in the light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, was discussed at a zonal conference held today with the participation of prosecutors from the Central Asian republics, Kazkhstan, East Siberia, and the Far East.

The report by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor, and the speeches examined the results of work in the first 6 months of 1986 and the measures to ensure the observance of the rule of law by law enforcement organs and to step up the struggle agaisnt unearned income, drunkenness, drug addiction, and parasitism. Centain positive developments were noted.

However, it was stressed at the conference, there are no grounds for complacency or self-satisfaction. Many instances were cited of insufficient influence by legal factors on the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. Not all the prosecutors resolutely seek the strict observance of laws and the improvement of crime prevention and legal education. Some of them perpetrate violations themselves.

Concrete paths were defined for further stepping up work to ensure the rule of law and secure law and order and to increase the contribution of the prosecutor's office to the nationwide struggle to accomplish the tasks which accord with the breakthrough nature of the present time.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference.

## BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN CANADIAN AWARDED -- Moscow July 29 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Peoples' Friendship to Petr Kravchuk, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Ukrainian Canadians, for his active work to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Canadian and Soviet peoples and on the occasion of this 75th birthday. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 29 Jul 86 LD]

## COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 29, 30 JULY

### Cosmos- 1766

LD290901 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Today the Soviet Union blasted off the Cosmos-1766 artificial earth satellite.

The main aim of the launching is to get regular oceanographic information as well as to continue work on new types of information and measuring instrumentation and methods of remotely controlled explorations of the earth's surface and atmosphere.

The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 679 km.

Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) - 648 km.

The orbit's inclination -- 82.5 degrees,

The initial period of revolution -- 97.8 min.

Systems of scanning, optical-mechanical and radiophysical instruments are mounted aboard the satellite. Information from the satellite is transmitted to the research centre studying natural resources and to automatic information reception points of the State Hydrometeorological Committee for its processing and circulation.

### Cosmos-1767

LD310840 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- A new artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1767, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday to continue exploration of outer space. Its orbit elements are:

-- initial period of revolution -- 88.5 minutes,

-- maximum distance from the earth (apogee) -- 226 kilometres,

-- minimum distance from the earth (perigee) -- 198 kilometres,

-- the orbit's inclination -- 64.9 degrees.

Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.

## SOKOLOV ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR MILITARY GRADUATES

LD301536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] There was a reception today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of graduates of the military Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Present at the reception were generals, admirals and officers from the USSR Armed Forces and from armies of fraternal socialist countries who have completed their studies at Soviet military training institutions and professors and teachers involved in training ideologically tempered and highly skilled specialists for the Army and Navy.

Present at the reception were Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, Comrade Savinkin, chief of a department at the CPSU Central Committee; Army General Comrade Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; and leaders of ministries and departments, USSR deputy defense ministers, and eminent military chiefs.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov spoke at the reception. He congratulated the graduates and personnel of the military academies on the latest graduation and read greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The USSR defense minister, on behalf of all those taking part in the reception, assured the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet government that graduates from the academies will do everything possible to further increase the combat readiness of the Armed Forces which watchfully guard the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and the security of the homeland and of all countries in the socialist community.

### Addresses Graduates

LD301610 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A reception for graduates of military academies took place in the Great Kremlin Palace today. Comrade Sokolov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, gave a speech. He said:

[Begin Sokolov recording] Dear Comrades, the USSR shows consistent love of peace, restraint and a constructive attitude, combined with firmness and principledness. It pursues a course to strengthen universal peace and ensure international security.

The new, peaceful initiatives put forward in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech have become an important step in implementing this course. The current international situation makes new, higher demands on the combat readiness of troops and Navy forces. It is essential for you, graduates of academies, to immediately involve yourself in work following your arrival at your service post. You should give full support to all that is new and progressive, all that is born of practice and tested in reality. You should be persistent in establishing enhanced exactingness and a responsible attitude to the work at hand in the units and on the warships. You should strive to ensure that each soldier serves as an example of disciplined and assiduous attitude, moral purity, honesty and modesty.

On behalf of the Defense Ministry's leadership, of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, I cordially thank all those who toiled pwesistently to train another generation of the officer corps. I wish them new successes in educating and bringing up highly qualified officers in light of the present requirements of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

On this day I wish from the bottom of my heart our comrades in arms, officers and generals, fruitful work in the interests of our common cause: the defense of peace and progress. [applause] [end recording]

Graduate of the Frunze Military Academy, Captain Akramov; graduate of the Lenin Military-Political Academy, Polish Army Captain Jan Grzyb; Major General Ilyin, head of a faculty of the Timoshenko Chemical Defense Military Academy, made reply speeches at the reception.

They gave assurances that they would spare no effort to continue to strengthen the defensive might of the socialist countries -- a factor that deters aggressive imperialist intentions and ensures peace on earth.

## GOVOROV COMMENTS ON IMPROVING COMBAT TRAINING

PM291334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Army General V. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, under the rubric "Combat Potential: Military Skill": "Criteria of Quality"]

[Text] During the spring tests many units and ships which are regarded as the best in their military districts and fleets and which year after year distinguish themselves fall one or two points short of their socialist pledges in certain disciplines. And there is a characteristic feature here; the shortfall is not always caused by a clear lowering of the standard of combat training. The demands on it have increased and the assessment criteria of military skill have become more rigorous. This is perfectly natural. The quality of troops and naval forces depends to a decisive extent on the level of military skill, that is, on the degree of mastery of combat hardware and weaponry by every serviceman, crew, team, and subunit and on ensuring the maximum utilization of the potential contained in that hardware and weaponry.

The definition of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential as set out in the new edition of the CPSU Program, places military skill at the top, which is an indication of its increased role. That increase is in turn conditioned by a number of factors.

First, it stems from the particular features of the nuclear missile war that is being prepared by the imperialists and is conditioned by the high dynamism and great spatial scale of modern combat actions. Unlike past wars, when it was possible to train or improve the skill of personnel during campaigns, modern warfare is less a "teacher" than an "examiner." This makes it necessary to give servicemen advance training, that is, even in peacetime, in the thins that will be needed in actual battle,

Second, it is also conditioned by the reduction in the time taken to switch from a state of peace to a state of war and the distance between the front and the rear, which makes it an objective necessity to keep the USSR's Armed Forces in a state of high combat readiness. It is the level of military skill which determines the speed of preparation and effectiveness of use of combat hardware and weapons in repulsing the aggressor's surprise attack and delivering a swift and accurate retaliatory strike.

Third, the growth in the role of military skill is objectively caused by the increasing complexity of weapons and combat hardware. At present the Army is being rapidly equipped with complex automatic and computer equipment and armaments which are highly efficient but not easy to use. The realization of its combat potential requires from servicemen a high level of professional training.

Fourth, the increased role of military skill is indissolubly linked with its constantly growing influence on the moral fortitude, organization, and discipline of personnel. Servicemen's insufficiently high level of professional skill affects their moral and psychological staunchness, leads to breaches of discipline regarding timekeeping, combat duty, use of equipment, flight regime, and so forth.

Furthermore, nowadays military skill means fundamentally the skill of the combat collective, since the leading role in military matters belongs primarily to collective types of weapons. Thus, military skill is based on thorough knowledge, the skillful and coordinated actions of large numbers of people, their high degree of organization, constant cohesion, and faultless performance. This means that the role of each specific person in battle is increasing all the time.

Whatever tasks troops and naval forces are resolving, their qualitative state is determined to a great extent primarily by the level of officers' combat and political training. That is why the improvement of that training is now one of the main concerns facing commanders, political workers, and staffs. The determined raising of the professional competence of leading cadres, their discipline, responsibility, initiative, and creativity -- these guidelines of the 27th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum also fully apply to Soviet officers.

The demands on military cadres' training in modern conditions are increasing considerably faster than ever before. This growth is due to the complexity and growth in the number of tasks facing the Armed Forces and the rapid development of weapons and combat hardware, which is causing continuous changes in the means of preparing for and conducting combat actions which must be mastered promptly.

Officers' professional training is improved most effectively during everyday military service and in classes, exercises, training sessions, and the process of command training. The acquisition of the practical skills of troop control and the ability to creatively apply theoretical knowledge in the light of specific conditions are of special significance here. Command training exercises must be structured in such a way that they make it possible to rehearse all elements of the organization and management of combat operations in the most complex conditions and objectively assess decisions and the extent to which operational and tactical tasks are fulfilled. In exercises an atmosphere must be established which creates unusual situations for students more often and requires from them creativity, initiative, resourcefulness, organization, composure, and bold and valid decisionmaking.

In this context special importance is acquired by active forms of training -- group exercises, tactical flights, training sessions using equipment, communications facilities, computers and automated control systems, and so forth.

During the inspection of troops and naval forces constant attention is paid to the condition of officers' command training. Unfortunately, it has still not been universally organized in accordance with the USSR Defense Ministry's requirements. During the winter training period some divisions in the Urals and Baltic Military Districts held irregular classes, often at a low organizational and methodological level, in the same locality, and without the proper material backup. Of course, such lessons yielded little benefit.

It is gratifying to note that there are far more frequent instances of conscientiousness from commanders and staffs when it comes to work aimed at raising the quality and effectiveness of command training. Most units understand this important question. For example, in the guards tank regiment commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel A. Grigorash (Leningrad Military District), most classes involving officers are held in the field where they rehearse in practice questions of battle organization and control of subunits in a complex and dynamic situation which calls for creativity, the search for original solutions, and intensive thought. Surprise tactical raids are often held there both in the field and using maps, and people are made to perform battle organization duties at a rank higher than their own. It is no fluke that during a check by the USSR Defense Ministry's Main Inspectorate, this regiment's officers showed a high level of readiness and the regiment received a good rating.

That style is also characteristic of the work of Captain Third Class N. Zharinov, commander of a patrol ship. He knows how to maintain an officer's need for maximum activeness while on duty, constantly broaden his outlook, and deepen his military knowledge. That is probably why that ship has no shortage of promising officers looking for positions of command. Recently two senior deputies were trained there and a third candidate has already been chosen.

Here we see the professional activeness, initiative, and creativity which the party congress spoke about. That style of work and the raising of personal responsibility for one's assignment ultimately also determine the essence of the restructuring which has begin in the Armed Forces.

Restructuring is a complex process. The move toward a substantial improvement of quality and effectiveness in military labor and toward applying new methods of day-to-day leadership of troops is sometimes difficult and individual leaders are held back by inertia and long outmoded approaches.

At this point I should like to talk about such an important area of improving professional skill as the retraining of the officer corps. The Armed Forces have a ramified network of different courses on which, in a comparatively short time, people can substantially renew and expand their knowledge and exchange work experiences. However, some commanders of units are reluctant to send their officers on these courses in the belief that their temporary absence from the subunits will harm combat readiness. While winning on the "tactical" level (particularly in terms of personal peace of mind and welfare) such commanders lose on the long-term, "strategic" level, because an officer who has been on a retraining course can be of far greater benefit to his subunit or unit. This is logical. The level of an officer's professional training also determines the combat skill of his subordinates.

The state of combat skill, which is inseparable from the level of military discipline, is considerably influenced by improving the quality of the organization and implementation of personnel's field, air, and sea training. In this respect steadfast leadership according to the principle "teach the troops what they need to know in war" acquires special significance. During combat training exercises it is necessary to strive for a high level of cohesion on the part of teams, crews, subunits, and units and practical mastery of the means and methods of carrying out combat tasks at a level ensurimg that people keep pace with the changes taking place in the technical equipment and organizational structure both of one's own troops and the armies of one's probably adversary. All studies, both in the classroom and in the field, must be conducted against the background of a complex situation close to combat conditions in which all stereotyped work and oversimplification are unconditionally excluded.

That is precisely how combat training is organized by Major A. Zubkov, a battalion commander. Every exercise, be it gunnery practice or marksmanship, driving combat vehicles, or specialist training -- everything there is carefully prepared and full of surprises, which accustom the personnel to respond quickly to any change in the situation. Furthermore, this is done constantly, not spasmodically or simply to win the leadership's approval. The result is an enviable stability of good and excellent indicators in all study disciplines.

Unfortunately, in inspection work we still often meet examples of the opposite kind, oversimplification in combat training, uprating of assessments, and sometimes outright misrepresentation.

During a check this June at the Air Force unit where officer N. Nidziy serves, we found the following case. Before the inspection began the command reported that all flying training questions were being fully worked out in strict accordance with the training program and that crews had considerable expertise. The airmen themselves had the same opinion about their successes. However, during the check it turned out that even when the weather and air conditions were by no means complex they ran into great difficulties and their expertise was lacking.

During an analysis of combat training, it transpired that the unit's command had been guilty of laxity and oversimplification in the performance of flying missions. Attention was not paid to the "enemy's" possible resistance and the role of active and passive obstacles was underestimated. Leaders at firing ranges often do not bother to look in person at targets to determine the results of combat use. This is often done purely formally from the control tower or according to map references [tolko po zasechkam]. In this process crew ratings rose. But those airmen who were given unobjective ratings believed that they really were outstanding and were good at firing, bombing, and hitting targets with missiles. That was how the illusion was created of the "high standard" of air training of individual crews, subunits, and the unit as a whole.

Those people who approach the organization of combat training in this way would do well to remember the provisions of the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress which runs: "We shall not make any progress at all unless we learn how to work in the new way, unless we manage to overcome inertia and conservatism in all its forms, and unless we have the courage to assess the situation soberly and see things as they really are."

The time of castles in the air built on quicksand has long since passed. It will never return. Reality and the times themselves demand from every officer and from all of us a restructuring in work and increased responsibility for our assigned area of activity.

The main criteria of troop and naval force training were and still are the readiness and ability to fight successfully in difficult conditions. Commanders, political organs, and staffs must use an assessment of the real situation when alalyzing their work, as must those officers of higher staffs and political organs assigned to check out subunits, units, and ships. Making an exacting assessment of what has been achieved means calling things by their proper names, discussing everything openly, and giving objective information to higher authorities and personnel about both achievements and shortcomings.

It is important to be able to promptly draw the correct conclusions from the lessons that truth provides. Fear of revealing the true situation in the military collective leads to adverse consequences. An undemanding commander who tolerates laxity, oversimplification, and shortcomings in the training process merely legalizes disorder. This is intolerable. [paragraph continues].

All actions and deeds must be measured against the highest criterion -- that of real battle. It follows that the achievement of the accelerated improvement of combat and political training is inconceivable without initiative designed to seek out new and more effective ways of resolving the complex of tasks facing troops and naval forces, without an innovative approach, efficient organization of the training process and of all service, and the use of pacemakers' experience.

Recently, advanced subunits and units have accumulated considerable experience of the organization of combat training and of increasing military skill. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has described, for example, the interesting methods of training masters of precision firing developed in the battalion commanded by Guards Captain A. Kravchenko. Officers A. Golubenko and A. Nesterenko (Leningrad Military District) have produced a useful device for studying and monitoring the solution of firing problems in the classroom. In the unit where Major S. Derepko serves they have tried out a new study method for providing driver-mechanics with technical training using study maps.

And such innovations, which help to increase servicemen's military skill, are appearing increasingly. All innovation must be tried out more boldly and actively introduced when a positive result has been obtained.

An important area of our general work aimed at increasing military skill is to constantly improve guidance documents and to make them accord strictly with the demands of the time. It is no secret to anyone that some provisions of the current directions, methods, manuals, and gunnery and driving courses have become obsolete and act as a brake on military training. This applies in particular to assessment indicators. Often they are designed for the "average" serviceman. The majority of soldiers and sailors who have undergone training, not to mention officers and ensigns, exceed the existing normatives by 50-100 percent, sometimes even 200 percent. This indicates not only the high level of skill of advanced candidates but also the fact that some of the existing normatives are no longer appropriate and should be reviewed.

The same can also be said about various methods. Many interesting initiatives have appeared in this sphere among troops and in the fleets. But they have not been enshrined in documentary form, and old manuals are still recommended for use in day-to-day training.

Of course, this work does not stand still. Recently, for example, a new Ground Forces combat vehicle driving course was introduced which will go into operation next year. It will undoubtedly help to improve the professional skill of drivers and driver-mechanics. But unfortunately, even this work is not yet proceeding at the pace required by life. It must be accelerated.

In the improvement of military skill, as in all things, the leading role is played by the reshaping of people's attitudes, their realization of the essence of modern demands and problems, and an orientation toward achieving the maximum. All commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations must take part in resolving this task. Today, when the distinguishing features of the time are acceleration, dynamism, and restructuring, the role of the human factor and therefore of the individual approach in personnel's training and education is more important than ever before. The old and outmoded forms and methods must be resolutely rejected in individual work with people.

It is also important to further improve the organization of competition among military servicemen, subunits, units, and ships and to use its wealth of potential to mobilize personnel in the assimilation of weaponry and combat hardware. Commanders, political workers, and officers of staffs must be taught how to work in a creative and lively way, while drawing special attention to organizing competition during combat training itself.

The 27th CPSU Congress noted with satisfaction that thanks to the unremitting attention of the party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo, the USSR's defense might is being maintained at a level which reliably safeguards Soviet People's peaceful creative labor. Our mission is to justify the trust of the party and the people, to show unflagging vigilance, and to be ever ready to thwart imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defend socialism's great gains.

ADMIRAL BONKARENKO CITED ON SOVIET NAVAL POWER

LD272101 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Each year the last Sunday in July is celebrated by the public here and by our armed forces as Navy Day. For this special occasion a deputy commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, Admiral Grigoriy Bondarenko, granted a press interview.

Our Navy, said the admiral, just as the rest of the Soviet Armed Forces, serve exclusively defense goals. Never on a single occasion has a Soviet naval ship attacked or intended to attack foreign ships and coastlines or has interfered in the internal affairs of other countries or intimidated them with the might of her weapons. Indeed, we have just enough weapons for our defense. The Soviet Union and its allies, which [as heard] is clearly formulated in the program of the Communist Party, do not strive to achieve military superiority. But neither will they permit a breakdown in the established world military-strategic equilibrium, including that in the world's oceans, naturally.

Admiral Bondarenko emphasized that the Soviet Navy is today equipped with the latest in those areas of science and technology the development of which now determines progress in them. [sentence as heard] Soviet navymen are always ready, in close cooperation with the soldiers of the other services of the Soviet Armed Forces and of the other member nations of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, to give a rebuff to any aggression, wherever it comes from.